THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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Wilmington Journal.

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e pure peachy Complexion which follows the of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is the True t of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society rstand this.

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e nothing but Lyon's Kathairon to Dress the

16 23-1m

yer's Sarsaparilla,

OR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and afflictions which are merely

avated by the presence of scrofulous matter, been radically cured in such numerous inces, in every settlement in the country, that ic do not need to be informed here that it is in t cases a specific and absolute remedy.

rofulous poison is one of the most destructive ies of our race. Often, the unseen and unfelt nt of the organism undermines the constitution, ites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, ent exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, es to breed infection throughout the body, and on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop e or other of it. hideous forms, either on the face or in the vitals. In the latter, tubermay be suddenly deposited in the lungs or r tumors formed in the liver. These facts the occasional use of the *Sarsaparilla* as a ntive, advisable.

a mistake to suppose that so long as no erupt humors appear, there must be no scrofulous . The forms of derangement may never e, and yet the vital forces of the body be so re- d to a feeble accuracy, as materially to impair health and shorten the duration of life. It is a mon error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does indeed, descend from parent to child, as a consequence of the original taint, but it may be engendered in persons born of sound ed. Dissipation, indigestion, foul air, licentious s, mechanical ines, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not ened by the most constant and judicious care, peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, the social blood swells the veins with an apparent exuberance of vitality, are often contaminated, on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no or condition can depend on immunity from or feel amenable to the importance of an effectomedy.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes, and other eruptive able forms of the diseases caused primarily by scrofulous infection, the *Sarsaparilla* is so effect as to be indispensable. And in the more ealed forms, as in *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart ase, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and other ases of the glandular and nervous systems, the *Sarsaparilla*, through its purifying power, re- s the cause of the disorder and produces astonng cures.

he sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by achieve these results. It is aided by the ex- t combined with it, of still greater power. So ctive is the union of healing virtues, that *Syphilis or ecal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by ough a long time is required for subduing these mato and vile by any medicine. *Leucorrhœa Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female ases* in general, are commonly soon relieved ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifyeffect of our *Sarsaparilla*. *Rheumatism Gout,* often dependent on the accumulations of eous matters in the blood, have their remedy in this medicine. For *Liver Complaints,* eddy, inflammation, abcess, etc., caused by ed poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly mend the *Sarsaparilla*.

the medicine restores health and vigor where no ng else can be distinguished. Its restorapower is soon felt by those who are *Languid, tless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and filled with eous *Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or who are ded with any other of those affections symptoms of weakness. Many, after taking it for *ral Debility*, have written us of the youthful ur imparted to their nervous system, which ed buoyant with that prolific life they thought departed on the advance of age. Others, whose ion of life were always sterile, acknowledge ir addictions to it for an obvious change.

ayer's Ague Cure,

or Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Bumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance ever, it in nowise injures any patient. The ence and importance of its cures in the ague disare literally beyond account, and we believe took a parallel in the history of medicine. Our is testified by the acknowledgments we re- of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, where other remedies had wholly failed. acclimated persons, either resident in, or elling through miasmatic localities, will be prod by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating Liver into healthy activity.

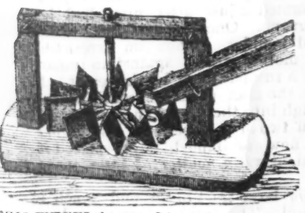
Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Sold in Wilmington by E. Willis, W. H. pitt and all Druggists and Dealers everydec 16, 1868—67-eod1w-1tw

WRIGHT'S PATENT SQUARE DISH

WATER WHEEL.



THIS WHEEL is second to none. It utilizes all the water applied, be it more or less. Is cheaper, simple, powerful, easily transported, and can be put in running order at small expense. For circulars or further particulars, address

E. H. PECKHAM & CO.,
Box 6711, P. O., New York.
July 16 23-3m

SALE OF PROPERTY FOR TAXES.—The Sheriff sold, Saturday, in front of the Court House door 48 pieces of property on the delinquent tax list for 1868. The whole amount of these sales reached $4,216 79. In all instances where indulgence was asked by the owners the Sheriff granted it.

The law in such cases is that the purchaser shall pay the amount of tax and costs due upon the property immediately, and at the end of twelve months he shall also pay the amount of purchase money over and above the tax and costs, when he shall receive a deed for the property, and the excess of purchase money over and above the tax and costs shall go to the delinquent owner of the property. Or the owner may at any time within twelve months redeem his property from the purchaser by the payment of 25 per cent. over and above the taxes.

The amount of marble shipped from East Dorset, Vt., will average 20 car loads per week.

The centennial celebration of Brookline, N. H., occurs September 8th.

STATE NEWS

STATE FAIR.—There was a full meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, to-day, at the office of Messrs. W. H. Battle & Sons. They arranged the Premium list, and Regulations in regard to entries. These will be published in a few days.

Washington C. Kerr, Esq., State Geologist, was appointed, and accepted the appointment, to deliver the Annual Address at the approaching State Fair. We may look for a good and instructive Address on the occasion.

In this connection we may mention that the fence around the grounds is nearly completed, and we presume the putting of the buildings in order will soon be commenced.

Let everybody get ready to come up to the State Fair, and bring his wife and children. We promise them a good and a gay old time.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

THE following list of discharges in bankruptcy has been made by His Honor, Judge Brooks, from Mr. Register Shaffner since our last report:

Chatham—Thos. B. Long, J. J. Goldston and Thos. M. Johnston.

Franklin—Edward P. Harris, S. P. Lowry and James Puryear.

Granville—G. W. Kittrell and Geo. B. Hughes.

Halifax—Wade W. Carter.

Nash—Nicholson N. Rice, W. T. Bryant and D. T. Bryant.

Orange—Wm. Lloyd, Sr.

Wake—L. Branson and Rich'd H. Whitaker.

Warren—Wm. J. Kimball and Eidley Brown.

The following discharges in bankruptcy were granted at Elizabeth City, July 28th, from Mr. Register Guthrie:

Richmond County—Dan'l M. McLaurin, Murdoch McKinnon and Dan'l McGregor.

Montgomery—James W. Gardner and John R. Searborough.

Raleigh *Standard.*

LET US HAVE PEACE.—The Governor has sent 200 stand of arms, with 1,000 rounds of ammunition, to Greensboro'.—Trying to scare the Quakers now.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

HON. O. H. DOCKERY.—This gentleman expresses himself as utterly disgusted with Holden and his Quixotic Administration.

Col. Sinclair of Robeson, also expresses perfect disgust at the concern.

Cebe Harris walks into Holden without gloves. These men claim to have found out his utter worthlessness, long before his recent display of spite against the whole eastern part of the State. Holden is certainly a "gone sucker."

Wadesboro' *Argus.*

A RUMOR.—It has been rumored in Raleigh, this afternoon, that a difficulty occurred, to-day, at Selma, Johnson county, between two citizens of that place, which resulted in the severe injury of one of the parties. We await further particulars.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

U. S. COURT.—His Honor, Judge Brooks is holding a special term of the U. S. Court, for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina, in Salisbury this week. His Honor, we learn, is presiding with his well known dignity and urbanity and is giving general satisfaction to all parties.

Old North *State.*

BABY BY THE POUND—STRANGE AFFAIR.—We understand that Mr. Henry Harris, who keeps a shop on Hillsboro' street, bought a quantity of rags yesterday of a white boy, which turned out to be not so much rags as he bargained for. After the boy had traded out his rags and left Mr. Harris thought he would empty them and examine them, when lo! out rolled a dead infant from the bundle. Mr. Harris did not know the boy, nor did he notice which way he went. And up to this time the officers have not been able to trace him up.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

THE RESULT.—We give below the result of the township election yesterday without comments, merely premising that only one regular ticket was in the field—that nominated by the radicals. It is true that several gentlemen announced themselves as independent candidates, but no organized effort was made to secure their election.—Only about fifty democrats voted altogether.

For Justices—R. T. Berry, 874; Wm. L. Palmer, 849; G. W. Nason, 810; George B. Willis, colored, 835; C. A. Nelson, 795; G. C. Rixford, 812. Willis Lewis, colored, 815, Richard Tucker, colored, 829; E. A. Richardson, colored, 808; W. G. Brinson 161; Thomas Stanly, 142; Scattering about 80.

Township Clerk—Geo. H. Richardson, colored, 777; Wm. M. Watson, 152; Scattering 2.

Township Constable—Joseph Nelson, 886; Scattering 26.

School Committee—A. S. Seymour, 813; B. W. Morris, colored, 806; Thomas C. Battle, colored, 799; Scattering about 75.—New Berne *Jour. of Com.*

We learn that the new Catholic Church near Concord, Cabarrus county, was dedicated last Sunday, Aug. 1st, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Gibbons, in presence of an immense number of persons from the surrounding country.

The church is dedicated to St. James the Apostle, and was built by the exertions of Rev. L. P. O'Connell.

We understand that the members of the Catholic Church are making an effort with the view of erecting a House of worship at this place, and if any encouragement is given them by our citizens, they hope to succeed. Such an institution would do much to increase the population and business appearance of our city.

Salisbury *Examiner.*

RAILROAD MATTERS.—It is always a pleasure to us to record any news of brighter prospects for our railroad or cheer to the hearts of our people. For the past two weeks doubts and distrust have cast a gloom upon the faces of all in this section. We rejoice in being able to remove them. G. M. Roberts, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Division of our road has just returned from New York with the cheering information that, immediately upon the reception of the news that our Supreme Court had decided the appropriations to new railroads were unconstitutional, diminishing the State debt more than $4,000,000, the bonds issued to our road rose from 43½ to 53, with a strong upward tendency. Mr. R. also informs us that there is no doubt now of the rapid prosecution of the work on the road, and no apprehension need be entertained about money for that purpose.

Asheville *News.*

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

The times are pregnant with startling events; old isms, theories, and fallacies are fast disappearing beneath the gigantic wheels of progress and human development. Change is written with the iron finger of time, upon all matter, seen and unseen, material and spiritual. The mighty, omnipotent power that fashioned the stupendous orbs that revolve in the immensity of space, created all things in wisdom and purity. The majestic ocean, the deep blue sea, the beautiful earth and all things therein contained were planned and created by virtue of that universal law of harmony, whose power holds sway over all.—Intelligence is manifested in all created things, both great and small—the tiny insect, the beautiful butterfly, the God-like man, are each endowed according to their kind, with that instinct or intelligence ordained by Him who "doeth all things well."

Wisdom, justice, and love are the three great standard-bearers whose sumptuous hands mete out to each individuality the measure of Divine, universal law, designed by that mighty Mind who fashioned alike noble man in his own image and all lesser created things. The beauties and wonders of nature never cease to the progressive human mind. Eternal progress is with the unerring finger of Deity upon all. The theme of human life is ladened with sweet incense to all who, like ango's of mercy and goodness, are ever busy, over ready to devise means for the alleviation of human woe and the prolongation of life. The unceasing march of individual and national progress is alone due to the bold and fearless thinkers and actors upon the stage of human life. The stern exigencies that confront and imperil the gigantic minds of all cannot awe or swerve them in the path of duty and power. Disease and death now hold carnival throughout the land; suffering humanity calls loudly for the "Balm of Gilead," whose subtle, mystic power can heal and save from wreck and ruin. A saving and skillful hand may be found ready to administer to the suffering at all times, in PROF. HAMILTON, at his old medical emporium, where thousands, from all countries and climes, have received the healing balm for every ill.

In *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for February, 1868, may be found a life of PROF. R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D., whose discoveries in reference to

LIVER, LUNG, AND BLOOD DISEASES

are now attracting the attention of the whole medical world and whose success is carrying joy and restored health to thousands.

Hill well-attested cases of liver diseases, lung diseases, blood diseases, and diseases of the kidney, bladder, spine, stomach, and other organs, are now well known all over the United States and Canada, the West Indies, Europe, Mexico, Sandwich Islands, and in many of the commercial and missionary settlements in every part of the world.

For the benefit of the sick who may wish to know positively when they have derangements of the Liver of more or less severity, a combination of the usual symptoms found in such cases will be found below:

SMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, with frequent headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of the throat, and internal heat; palpitation of the heart; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite; sour stomach, with a rising of the food and choking sensation in the throat; sickness and vomiting; distress, heaviness, or a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides, which is often attended with pains and tenderness; aggravating pains in the sides, back, or breast, and about the shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through the bowels, with heat; constipation of the bowels; alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of the extremities; rush of blood to the head, with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of the limbs, especially at night; cold chills, alternately with hot flushes, with dullness, low spirits, unsociability, and gloomy forebodings, and with ladies, female weakness and irregularities.

DISEASES CAUSED BY LIVER COMPLAINT.

The Human System, the most perfect of all the works of the Creator, is so constituted that, to be entirely healthy, it must throw off the waste, worn-out, and poisonous materials as fast as it takes on new materials from our food and drink. The food is assimilated and made into nourishing and healthy blood principally through the offices of the stomach, liver, and lungs. The worn-out materials are mostly excreted by the liver, lungs, and kidneys; but all medical men have heretofore failed to recognize the vast importance of the liver as a blood-purifying and excreting organ.—The most learned German physiologists, who base their assertions upon actual experiments only, state that the amount of BILE which should be manufactured by the liver and poured into the intestines each day is two and one-half pounds. All persons interested to know this fact, and the experiments to prove it, may consult *Verdaungssaefte und Stoffwechsel*, Leipzig, 1852, or they may see a *resume* of these facts in P of Dalton's Physiology.

Remember one thing more: The bile is something more than the natural physic of the bowels as has heretofore been thought by eminent medical men. The bile is mostly made up of the waste matter of the blood—efete, worn-out, and injurious materials. If the liver does not make this bile and pour it into the intestines daily, it remains in the blood as a poison. It poisons the blood itself, and circulates as irritating and poisonous matter in the blood, to every organ in the system.

The blood, poisoned with the daily accumulated excess of bile returns from the liver to the heart, and the nerves of the heart are affected, and we have an oppressed feeling at the heart and palpitation; and if this cause is long continued, we get a chronic irritation, undue excitement, and morbid nutrition of the heart, developing many forms of Heart Disease.

Just so with the LUNGS. The bile-poisoned blood goes from the upper and right cavity of the heart to the lower cavity, and thence directly to the lungs, circulating all through those most delicate organs. The lung tissues are poisoned and irritated, and they invite the scrofulous humors of the blood because they are thus irritated. Hence Consumption, which is local scrofula, so defined and proved by *Lugol* and all the most scientific authors. The lungs try to oxygenize and purify the blood, and they do it in a great measure; but they are overworked and irritated, and you smell the blood-poison matter in the man's foul breath. Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Nervous Cough, and Consumption itself, are the results. If the Liver had done its duty—made and excreted that BILE—the Lungs would not have been diseased.

Just so with the BLOOD itself. It goes from the lungs back to the upper left cavity of the heart, thence to the lower cavity, and thence through the arteries and capillaries to every organ and tissue of the system. Among the most important of those organs are the kidneys, furnishing the urinary secretion a most important excretion.—But the kidneys themselves are irritated and congested by the presence of the bile-poisoned blood, and they become diseased. Every person who has had a liver-disease knows that the urine is scanty, high-colored, and loaded with red deposits, at times, or other diseased products.—Hence, diseases not only of the kidneys, but also of the bladder.

But this is not all—far from it. The poisonous blood goes to the BRAIN, and affects the great electric centre of all vitality; and the brain, stimulated by unhealthy blood, cannot perform its office healthfully. The person has dullness, headache, incapacity to keep his mind on a subject, cannot remember, has a crowded and dizzy feeling, is sleepy, becomes nervous, gloomy, easily irritated, and often has a bilious or neuralgic headache.

And the blood itself becomes diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that the person has discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches, and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles, and other scrofula tumors.

Disease of the LIVER itself is the most common of all diseases. The sudden changes of the New England climate, the malarial influence of the West, and the heat also of the South, as well as the dietetic habits of the people of this country, and other causes, all tend to develop the Liver disease, in some of the various forms, throughout the United States. This is true of both man and beast, as every butcher knows that he finds the livers of cattle, sheep, and swine diseased ten times where he finds any other organ diseased once. Almost every person is *bilious* at some time, and many are constantly bilious. It may be mere congestion of the Liver and torpidity of its function, or this may result in some structural or organic affection. But the Liver can never be diseased without affecting the stomach, bowels, and the other organs we have spoken of, and costiveness, piles, dropsy, diarrhœa and impoverished blood are among the necessary results.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

PROF. HAMILTON will also inform the afflicted, that having been written to by thousands of patients, his office has become the greatest centre for the treatment of novel, interesting and peculiar cases of any place in the world. No hospital in Europe or America has one-tenth the number of singular and remarkable cases as are presented, either personally or by letter, at No. 546 Broadway. It is, indeed, an EMPORIUM OF CLINICAL MEDICINE. Among the thousands of cases arising from diseases of the Liver, Lungs, and Blood, which he treats, the following receive a prominent and most successful attention: Sick and Bilious Headache, Nervous and Neuralgic Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Costiveness and Piles, Pimples, Eruptions and Brown Skin, Dropsy and Diseases of the Kidneys, Consumption of the Blood, Scrofula in all its forms, Spinal Irritation, Salt Rheum, and Erysipelas, Cancers, Asthma, Epileptic Fits, Nervous Diseases of the Heart, Diseases of Females, and all diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Throat Diseases, etc., etc.

SYNOPSIS.

For the greater convenience of those wishing to write me about their diseases, I insert the following, which embraces nearly all that I require to know in most cases: Have you constipation of the bowels? Have you attacks of Diarrhœa? Have you pains in the back, sides, or shoulders? Have you a pain, or tenderness about the stomach? Have you a dry, teasing cough? Have you sallow or yellow skin? Have you brown spots on your face or any part of the body? Have you a headache? Are you dull, heavy, or sleepy? Have you a bitter or bad taste in the mouth? Have you an irritation or dryness in the throat? Have you palpitation of the heart? Have you cold chills or hot flashes? Is your appetite unsteady? Is your stomach sour? Do you raise or spit up your food? Have you any choking spells? Are you troubled with sickness and vomiting? Do you feel bloated about the stomach? Have you a tired or sore feeling on rising in the morning? Do you have colic pains? Have you wind in the stomach or bowels? Have you piles or fistula? Have you nervous and all gone feelings? Have you cold feet and hands? Have you a rush of blood to the head? Have you uneasiness on lying on the sides? Have you fainting or epileptic fits? Have you great lowness of spirits? Have you gloomy forebodings?

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING, AND SEE WHO ARE CURED.

R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D.—Dear Sir—Duty prompts me to a most grateful acknowledgment of the astonishing success of your treatment in my case. For nearly three years I have suffered from Catarrah, Nervous Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, and Extreme Nervousness, insomuch that life had become an intolerable burden, and death was looked for as my only release; physically and mentally broken down, I was utterly unable to do the duties of a minister, and was preparing to retire from the ranks, when providentally my eyes fell on your advertisement in the New York *Methodist.* I had already traveled far and expended so much in the vain effort to secure a cure, that it was with great reluctance and little hope that I addressed you. Your reply inspired me with hope—your remedies were received and taken, and the result was as marvellous to those who know my condition as it was gratifying to myself. In THREE WEEKS I was again in the pulpit preaching with unusual vigor, and if my services are of any value to the church, it is indebted to you, under God, for their continuance. You may refer to me at any time and I shall be ever pleased to bear testimony to your extraordinary skill.

Yours truly, REV. JOSEPH JONES,
Saint Joseph, Mich.

CASES OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

It is with much satisfaction that I invite particular attention to the following voluntary statement of the eminent Divine and Missionary, the Rev. A. A. Constantine, recently located in the interior of Africa:

No. 43 ANN STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

DR. R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, No. 546 Broadway—My Dear Benefactor—A sense of duty impels me to say that your medicines have done for me what no other physician has been able to do. I have been a sufferer for many years from diseases contracted while laboring as Missionary in Africa. Last fall I was declining fast, and had all the symptoms of quick consumption. I applied to you for help. You remarked—"Before I get through with you, I will make you feel several years younger than you have ever felt since you left Africa." I thought but little of THAT as *I had often received similar assurances* from eminent physicians, both here and in Europe; but in less than two weeks all my symptoms were entirely changed, and my health and strength improved very fast. In a few weeks I found myself in the enjoyment of better health, and able to perform more labor, mental and physical, than at any previous time since I left Africa. May God bless you in all your researches in his great laboratory, and make you his agent in restoring thousands to health.

REV. A. A. CONSTANTINE.

STRONGLY CORROBORATED.

No. 113 HARRISON STREET,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., JANUARY 20, 1869.
To the Afflicted Everywhere.

During my labors in publishing and editing a newspaper for many years in this city, and also in the performance of my duties as clergyman in this and other cities, I have become thoroughly and intimately acquainted with R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., the justly celebrated Liver, Lung, and Blood Physician of this city, who is located at No. 546 Broadway. The doctor was for many years a regular practicing physician, and also for some years a professor in one of our best medical schools, and during such extensive experience, he fully realized the inadequacy of the ordinary treatment made use of in all chronic diseases, more especially that class of trouble arising from deranged functions of the Liver and digestive organs. He at once set himself about the study of the class of diseases determined to make them a specialty. Leaving to vegetable world under tribute, he has made discoveries and compounded specifics on sound philosophical principles which have made the most wonderful cures in the annals of medicine. Liver, Blood, Lung and Nervous diseases are now virtually under his full control, and yield to the magic, subtle power of his remedies. I have myself seen numbers of those who have been saved from the hand of death by his power, when the unfortunate sufferers seemed doomed to an early grave, and all other treatment was of no avail. In addition to what I can vouch for personally, I have ample evidence from other clergymen, physicians and eminent men of the highest character, who have also been saved by this wonderful treatment, and who speak in the highest praise and gratitude of Dr. Hamilton as a physician and a gentleman of honor and integrity. It is but simply stating the positive truth when I say that it is well known throughout this country that where his works are known and the fruits of his skill have been witnessed, he is highly esteemed by the people as the most eminent and remarkable physician in the treatment of chronic diseases, of the age.—As the result of a long personal and familiar acquaintance with Prof. Hamilton and his unparalleled success as a professional man of the highest order, I frankly express the hope that diseased humanity in every part of our land may avail themselves of his most remarkable skill, and thus share the noble blessings so kindly and freely bestowed upon all.

Most respectfully,

REV. W. B. JACOBS.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON!
Another Clergyman Cured!!!

The eminent divine, Rev. J. W. Hinkley, of Athens, Maine, writes:

"My health has so far improved from the effects of your treatment that I am able to resume my ministry. *Had it not been for your medicine I should not be living now.* To you with God's blessing, do I owe my worldly existence. I am a living exponent of the worth of your matchless remedies, and I shall hereafter deem it a part of my religious duty to recommend all suffering with diseases of the Liver or Lungs to speedily apply to you. May God's blessing attend your worthy efforts for the relief of diseased and suffering humanity."

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN HEALED.

BOGNTON, N. J.

R. L. HAMILTON, M. D.—Dear Sir—It is with pleasure that I communicate the result of the use of your medicines. When I first visited your office in New York, I could scarcely walk into the office without exhaustion. With all your prestige as a successful physician, I had but little hope that you could cure me. There was nothing strange in this. Four years and four months had passed away, but during that period I had suffered constantly with chronic diarrhœa and piles. I had some of the best physicians, and used everything I heard of that I could procure, but all in vain. Why should I think that you could do me more good than others? But, sir, justice and gratitude compel me to say that after the use of your medicines the result was a complete cure. I cannot expect to be freed from liabilities to attacks of disease any more than other men. I wish I had the voice of seven thunders, and could assemble the sick in the world, I would direct them to you, sir, as one fully competent to heal, and whose generous and noble nature would not allow exhorbitant charges.

Yours truly,
REV. GEORGE H. JONES.

A CLERGYMEN CURED OF RHEUMATISM.

POINTVILLE, N. J.

PROF. R. L. HAMILTON.—Dear Sir—I have purposely delayed writing in order to give you the results of your remedies. The medicines came to hand in due time, and I commenced using them as instructed and have persevered. For the first week I could not see much change; the second week there seemed to be a giving way of the disease; and at the end of the third week a decided change for the better was manifest. I am now able to walk about with ease and comfort. I send you my sincere and many thanks, and pray that God may bless and preserve you—life for many years. I feel that under the blessing of Divine Providence, you have done great things for me.

Yours truly, REV. ISAAC HUGG

A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE!

Mrs. Rev. Geo. C. Haddock, of Ripon, Wis., writes:

"The remedies you sent me last spring worked like a charm throughout my entire system. I do not believe I should have lived until the present time had I not used your medicine. It is my sincere prayer that God may bless and spare you many long years to minister to the physical being of diseased humanity. All that I can do to extend your field of labor shall be done earnestly and willingly."

A HARD CASE!

Spine, Kidneys, Liver and Bladder Diseased.

"DR. HAMILTON.—My best friend and Brother—You have saved my life! This is not only certain to my apprehension, but all my personal friends who have known my sufferings so long and so well, join in this opinion. From a spinal disease I have suffered for years what no tongue can tell. Besides this disease, I have been afflicted with aggravated affections of the liver and spleen; and my kidneys and bladder have been so diseased that other physicians have tried their skill in vain. I have lain in hospitals for months, and I have again and again consulted the most eminent physicians and surgeons in Boston, New York, Charleston, Cincinnati, Chicago, and other cities, without regard to expense. They were men of learning and great reputation, but in all honesty I must say they did me no good. After trying thoroughly their skill, they have had to acknowledge my case as complicated and hopeless—'incurable' as they have termed it. In nine weeks you have cured me—made me a new man. I had no hope nor had my friends; but I am now right; I am well; and rejoice that, after eighteen years of suffering, I know what it is to enjoy the blessed, joyous feeling of health, vigor, life, freedom from pain, and with the power to work, think and enjoy myself. I offer you this testimonial gladly; and I hope it will lead hundreds to you. I know that whereof I here testify; and I shall ever take the greatest satisfaction in recommending you to all the afflicted, for to you I owe my life."

Your true friend and brother,
A. G. BUTTERFIELD.

Monroe street, between Bedford and Franklin avenues, Brooklyn N. Y.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

William McNellis, Eagle Rock, Venango county, Pennsylvania, writes—

"I return my sincere thanks for having permanently cured me of rheumatism, after having suffered severely for about seven years. When I had doctored with other doctors and tried all the patent medicines that I could get with no avail, and was so bad that I could hardly get out of my house, and part of the time not able to get out of my bed, as I was affected in nearly every joint, I thought I would try you as a last resort. To my great joy, in less than three weeks I was able to go out and jump with the most active man in the place. In one month I was perfectly cured, and had gained seventeen pounds; and I never had better health in my life than I have enjoyed for the last six months. May God bless you and your miraculous remedies."

CASES OF ASTHMA.

AFTON, N. Y.

To PROF. R. L. HAMILTON:

Dear Doctor—It was between six and seven years I was afflicted with that dire malady the Asthma, and after employing the best medical skill in the country and taking all the patent medicines recommended, without avail or any permanent relief, I began to think there was no cure for it; but noticing an advertisement of yours in one of the New York papers, it was with the greatest reluctance I wrote you, as I then expected it would not benefit me and would be worse than useless. In this I was greatly disappointed, as I had not taken the medicine more than two weeks before I was able to do light work on the farm. Before this, I could not attend to any business, being completely prostrated, and after taking two packages considered myself perfectly cured and my health fully re-established, the bronchial difficulties and all bad symptoms being entirely removed. All this is attributable to your unrivalled medicine, under the Divine sanction, which I trust, with me, will ever be remembered with gratitude. I cannot close this communication without expression of my heartfelt gratitude and thanks for the timely aid you rendered my daughter in Consumption. The efficiency of the medicine in her case, has been truly miraculous. That hectic cough and flush on her cheek, with the other consumptive symptoms have entirely left her, and now, after a period of five months, she is enjoying good health and is quite robust, so much that she has engaged to teach school this summer. You are at liberty to show this letter to any similarly afflicted, or publish it as you think proper. Any letter of inquiry I will cheerfully answer. I am, dear Doctor, with many thanks, Your humble servant,

JOSEPH LITTLE.

IMPORTANT CASE OF EPILEPTIC FITS.

Read the following evidence of what my treatment has done in a case of this disease, hitherto considered incurable:

BUCKHART, ILL.

DR. HAMILTON—My wife was afflicted with fits for ten years, attended with great spinal and nervous debility. She doctored with several physicians, but all to no purpose. I read one of your circulars and was so impressed with your new and simple theory of disease that I determined to try your remedies. Every one in the neighborhood cried "humbug;" but, thank God, failed to dissuade me from our purpose. As you know, we sent for some of your remedies, which, with the help of God, have completely and permanently cured her. She has not had a fit since; her back is strong, and her nervous vitality and strength have returned. As every attack she had was severer than the one previous, it is reasonable to suppose she could not have lived long but for the timely interference of your wonderful skill. To God be the praise; for so speedily and miraculously have your remedies worked that I can but recognize you as an instrument of Divine power in rescuing my dear companion from a terrible death. JOHN S. SHARP.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

Done more good than all the Physicians.

Mrs. Catharine Anderson, of Southampton, Bucks county, Penn., writes:

"Your medicines have worked wonders in my case. Previous to taking your remedies, I have doctored with three different physicians, all of whom pronounced my disease consumption, and incurable. Cod-liver oil and different kinds of syrups were taken in great quantities, but to no purpose. I was confined to my bed for six months, coughed continually, and raised great quantities of matter. My throat was swelled out nearly even with my chin, and my sufferings were most intense. I had not taken your medicines more than one week before I found great relief; my cough was much loosened, and I breathed with greater freedom and ease. My appetite was better, and I felt that a new life had opened before me. I owe my very existence to your great skill and invaluable remedies."

IN HIS MERCY HE SAVES THE AFFLICTED.

Mr. John Lewis, of Zollarsville, Washington County, Pa., writes—

"The medicine you sent me last spring acted like a charm. It relieved me very soon of a deranged state of the liver, stomach and bowels.—The marked peculiarity of your remedies is while they act directly and thoroughly on the diseased organs, they do not depress or debilitate the system like other Liver Remedies I have used. I consider you fully master of your profession; and, from your open, fair way of dealing with me I deem you an upright, conscientious man, as well as an accomplished physician."

CURED AFTER "LONG YEARS."

DANBRIDGE, JEFFERSON COUNTY, TENN.

Dear Doctor—It is with great happiness that I take my pen in hand to inform you of the good effects of your truly valuable remedies. I really believe that I would long ere this have been in my grave had it not been for your timely aid.—God only knows the long years of suffering I endured previous to adopting your treatment; and, now that I am free from pain, it seems as though a miracle had been wrought. I have recommended several to apply to you, and you may rest assured I will do all I can for you. May God aid you in your praiseworthy efforts in relieving poor diseased mortals.

Ever gratefully yours,
DICY ELLISON.

CASE OF AGGRAVATED STOMACH DIFFICULTY.

Mrs. Mary A. Whitford, of East Florence, N. Y., writes:

"PROF. HAMILTON,—My dear Sir—Your medicines were all promptly received, and taken according to directions. Louise is a well girl again. I never expected to see her so well again. She can do a good day's work, and can walk a mile to Sabbath school and meeting. She sends her most sincere thanks, and says you have done a 'great thing' for her. You have restored her sinking health in a very short time. We shall be grateful to you as long as we live."

"Takes Pleasure in Making Known the Good Results."

Mr. J. J. H. Mosheil, of Columbus, Georgia, writes:

"I received your medicine and took as directed. The effect was entirely satisfactory. Have handed out the circulars you sent me, and take great pleasure in making known the good result."

Mrs. Lethea A. Smith, of Evergreen, Avoylles Parish, La., writes:

"I feel and know that I am gaining rapidly all the time, and I know not how to express my gratitude to you for relieving me of pain and misery. I have no more gloomy forebodings; menses are regular, digestion good; in short, I feel like my former self again. Anything I can do for you, by influencing others to apply, shall be done with earnestness and great pleasure.—Send me some circulars, for I feel that one should be in the hands of every diseased person throughout our impoverished Southern country."

Raising Blood cured in four days.

Mr. L. C. Woodby, of Monitan, Texas, writes: "For two months previous to taking your medicines I had been coughing up a good deal of blood and matter night and day, and could not lay my head down without this matter would run up in my throat, causing a very unpleasant sensation, and requiring a good deal of coughing and spitting before the throat could be cleared. I took your medicines three or four days, *when I ceased to cough up either blood or matter.* I have been gaining ever since. My appetite and strength are being restored, and I consider myself in a fair way to fully recover, though my case for a long time has been regarded as hopeless."

TORRANCE, YALABUSHA CO., MISS.

DR. R. L. HAMILTON—*My Dear Sir*: Six months ago, when I read your advertisement in *The Metropolitan Record*, my wife was, and had been two months suffering with liver complaint, chills and fever, and other ills so common in our low lands of the South, and was so reduced (having been confined to her bed for nearly a year) that I did not think she could ever recover. She commenced the use of your medicines, and to my surprise began to improve the first week, and has steadily gained until the present time. She is now able to attend to her household duties, and I deem her permanently cured. She is now lively and cheerful, and feels that your remedies should find a place in every Southern house. I am also happy to add that your treatment for rheumatism in my own case has been equally as satisfactory. Before using your remedies I had been subject to severe attacks for four years, and having tried all the different Pain Killers, Liniments, &c., despaired of being cured.

The use of your medicine promptly, and I believe permanently, cured me. You can, if you please, make use of this letter, as I feel it my duty to do all in my power in this humbug age to extend the practice of one whom I know to be capable of doing what he claims. I am well-known here, as is also what you have done for me, and I have already induced several to apply to you, and I shall not rest until I have made you and your wonderful cures known to all the diseased in this region. May God bless the efforts you put forth for the healing of the sick and the afflicted.

Yours truly,
ROBERT E. WILLBURN.

ANOTHER APPEAL TO THE INCREDULOUS!

So well knowing the general custom of the American people to denounce all advertising physicians as "humbug," without knowing anything at all in regard to their merits, in addition to the numerous and wonderful testimonials from some of the thousands who have been cured by me, I publish below the names and addresses of a few reliable business men, who know me well as a man of integrity and reliability:

John Proper,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1869.

Agricultural Publications.

There is nothing more indicative of the advancement made in agricultural matters than the increase in number and the improvement in quality of the agricultural papers of the country, and especially in the South. We have upon our table three Southern agricultural monthlies which rank among the best in the whole country, each not yet a year old.

The Carolina Farmer, published in this city, *The Reconstructed Farmer*, published in Tarboro, and *The Southern Agriculturalist*, published in Augusta and Savannah, for August, are all filled with the choicest and most practical information for the farmer, and have the appearance of being well sustained. The prejudice to "book-farming," which formerly obtained to a great extent among our farmers, is fast dying out. When good theory is joined with intelligent experience the best results will assuredly follow.

Proscription.

The day of political proscription has passed and the days of the party of proscription are indeed numbered. It has been weighed in the balances and been found wanting. It could hardly be expected that a government founded upon religious and political toleration could long be under the control of those who ignored the latter entirely and were making gigantic strides towards usurping the former.

Since the close of the war the history of the Radical party has been the repetition of proscriptions of the most intolerant character. Political victories have been heralded as endorsements of their course, and political defeats have been robbed of their significance by a refusal of recognition and by the imposition of new and more degrading proscriptions. For upwards of four years their lips have deceitfully uttered peace, while their hearts concealed the deepest hatred and their actions have kept alive the spirit of warfare. During this time the Southern people have been patient, but not uninterested, sufferers. Their utter helplessness was as ineffectual as the honesty of their acquiescence in the results of the war, to appease the cowardly malignity which rankled in the breasts of the dominant politicians. We knew this bitter and relentless spirit of hatred and proscription would run its course and react upon its authors.

It now seems to have culminated and the reaction has begun in earnest. States have spoken in thunder tones, the reverberations of which are heard among the mountains of West Virginia and along the plains of Missouri, frightening the adherents of proscription in those two States, where its blighting power is still felt.—With the results in Virginia and Tennessee it may well be claimed that the day of white disfranchisement and test-oath proscriptions are gone. No party can refuse to acknowledge the significance of these verdicts. No power can resist such a torrent. Whatever be the name of the party which triumphs in the future politics of the country, be it Democrat or Republican, or a new organization, its success will be accomplished through the toleration and liberality of its principles.

The good effects of these late elections are already apparent. In Missouri a party is forming under the leadership of Senator Henderson, who has been proscribed because he refused to vote for the conviction of President Johnson under the partisan articles of impeachment, the watchword of which is political toleration. The proscribed whites of that oppressed State, as was the case in Tennessee, look on with anxious interest, while the sympathies of the civilized world will cheer them in their work. Even West Virginia, where proscription has been most unrelentless, begins to awaken under the generous impulses which have taken hold of other States. Almost every Republican paper in the State is now opposed to the future enforcement of test oaths, and we have no doubt political toleration will whiten the countenance of West Virginia at the next ensuing election.

It is not to be supposed that this movement will stop here. The party lines in Pennsylvania and Ohio are as closely drawn upon this issue as they were in Virginia and Tennessee. The adherents of Geary in Pennsylvania, and Hays in Ohio, the Radical candidates for Governor in those States, looked upon the success of Wells and Stokes as significant of their own.—Their defeat has been denounced as the result of "rebel" support, intimidation and fraud, and in their behalf have the elections in Mississippi and Texas been delayed until their own States have voted. But the favor of the administration in these instances will be as signally rebuked as it was in the case of Tennessee. Committed to the support of Stokes by the letters of Boutwell and Cresswell, and by the undenied assurance of the latter, President Grant has seen his majority of more than thirty thousand swept away, and nearly seventy thousand rolled up on the other side. Tens of thousands of white men will be enfranchised by the result, and political proscription will never be heard of more in Tennessee.

We have never observed the political horoscope with more anxiety or with more hope than we do now. The immediate future is pregnant with important developments in our civil history. A reactionary movement has begun, and if properly appreciated and taken advantage of will lead to important and glorious results.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

The progress of the affairs of this Association is very satisfactory, and we have no doubt that sufficient preparations will be completed in ample time for the Fair which has been fixed for Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of November next. The Executive Committee have labored faithfully and earnestly in behalf of the objects of the Association. They began their work with no assets. To-day they are in possession of a beautiful site just without the limits of the city, upon which they are erecting the necessary improvements. For this donation they have expressed their gratitude to the county of New Hanover through the Commissioners. By the liberality of a portion of our citizens, a large number yet remaining to be seen, they are in possession of means to begin the work of construction, and we have no doubt the remainder will assist them to complete it. This opportunity will be afforded during the early Fall.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Executive Committee published elsewhere, that upon the payment of twenty-five dollars a person becomes a life member, and with his immediate family, is entitled to the privileges of the Association, including the Fair, during his life. We hope that many of our citizens will avail themselves of this opportunity to aid the Association and secure the privileges which accrue. The money received now will be of much more service than any future receipts. It can be expended more advantageously and will go far towards the permanent improvement of the grounds.

We also direct attention to the correspondence in regard to the "Workmen's International Exhibition," transmitted through Her Britanic Majesty's Vice Consul, Mr. A. Sprunt. It will be seen that the Committee warmly approve of the objects of the Exhibition, and have referred the correspondence for action to the meeting of the Legislature in November. A local organization may do much towards forwarding the interests of our home mechanics, and securing a representation of our industry and skill in the proposed Exhibition. Let us by all means foster home industry and skill, and encourage our mechanics to compete with their brothers of other States and countries. We are sure that we will not suffer by the contest.

If the Cape Fear Agricultural Association can receive the aid necessary to complete its preparations, now being rapidly pushed forward, and if the farmers, mechanics, merchants and others sustain it by their presence, and by the exhibition of the results of their industry and skill, it will achieve such a success as will render it one of the most beneficial institutions of the country.

The list of premiums, which is extensive and liberal, will be published in a few days and extensively circulated through the counties embraced within the limits of the Association. We hope it will attract general attention and be distributed among the people of the several counties by those who come in possession of them. A united effort upon the part of our people will establish the success of this enterprise, and it is every way worthy of their most earnest support. Its good influence will extend to every department of business and to all classes of people.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

Extract from the proceedings of the Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

* * * * *

The following resolution was adopted and the city papers requested to copy:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association feel greatly encouraged in their efforts to improve the Fair Grounds donated to them by the County Commissioners, and hereby tender their thanks to the following firms and individuals for their liberal and timely aid in that behalf. They acknowledge the following subscriptions to wit:

Two hundred dollars from Williams & Murchison, and Willard Brothers. One hundred dollars from A. B. Shepperson & Co., Brock & Webb, Rob't H. Cowan, E. E. Burrus, Bannister, Cowan & Co., D. A. Smith, DeRosset & Co., Worth & Daniel, Jas. H. Chadbourn & Co., Hart & Bailey, F. W. Kerchner, Cameron & Hill, James Dawson, Dawson Teel & Henning, J. R. Davis, Adrian & Vollers, Sol. Bear & Bro., Harriss & Howell, and Topsail Agricultural Club. Fifty dollars from J. W. Atkinson, Geo. Z. French, J. A Clifford, A. H. Neff, A. D. Brown, Sprunt & Hinson, Barry Brothers, Vick & Mebane, Engelhard & Price and Silas N. Martin. Twenty-five dollars from S. M. West and G. A Peck.

[The Committee deem it but just to say that only a small portion of the citizens have been called on as yet. But few have refused, and others whose names do not appear in the list have already given their promise to subscribe liberally, and it is supposed all will do so.]

It was resolved further that the thanks of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association are due and are hereby tendered to the Commissioners of New Hanover County for their donation to the Association of a valuable tract of land suitable for the purposes of the Association.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That all subscribers to the amount of twenty-five dollars and upwards shall become life members of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, and shall be entitled to the privileges of the Fair Grounds during Fair week, with their families—families being understood to include only wives, unmarried daughters, and sons unmarried and under twenty-one years of age.

General Robert Ransom was duly elected Chief Marshal for the Fair, with power to designate a suitable number of Assistants.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, November 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th were selected as the days for the Fair.

The following Rules and Regulations were adopted for the government of the Fair:

REGULATIONS FOR THE FAIR OF THE CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, 1869.

Individuals who will pay twenty-five dollars shall become life members of the Association, which entitles them with the immediate members of their families, to admission at all times to the Fair Grounds—to all future publication of the Association, and to compete for premiums without charge.

Individuals paying two dollars shall be members for one year, and exhibit articles without further charge and have free access to the Fair Grounds during exhibition week.

Ladies exhibiting articles for premiums may do so without extra charge.

Children under twelve years of age admitted at half price (15 cents).

Editors of newspapers are admitted to the privilege of membership and entrance.

Other State Societies and Associations and Institutions are requested to send delegates to the next Fair, November 16th, 1869.

RULES FOR EXHIBITORS.

Persons intending to become exhibitors at the next Fair are desired to forward their entries to the Secretary at Wilmington, N. C., after the 1st of November.

Exhibitors at the Fair must pay $2 and have their animals or articles entered at the Secretary's office before taking them into the enclosure. All who intend to compete for the premiums of the Association, are desired to have their articles on the ground and regularly entered at or before Tuesday, the 16th of November.

Animals may be entered at any time previous to 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

No article or animal entered for a premium can be removed or taken away before the close of the exhibition. No premium will be paid on animals or articles removed in violation of this rule.

All persons who intend to offer animals or other articles for sale during the Fair, shall notify the Secretary of such intention at the time of entry.

Attention is called to the requisitions of the Association upon competitors for full written statements in regard to field crops, fat cattle, hogs and sheep, dairy and household department, pork, bacon and beef, to be furnished to judges.

The Executive Committee will take every precaution in their power for the safe preservation of all articles and stock on exhibition, but will be responsible only for losses that occur during the Fair. Exhibitors must attend to and remove their articles at the close of the exhibition.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JUDGES.

The Chairmen of Committees selected for the next Annual Fair are requested to report to the Secretary upon the Grounds of the Association on Wednesday morning, Nov. 17th, 1869.

The animals to which premiums shall be awarded, shall be present at the delivery of them if convenient, and shall be designated by a badge of distinction for their superiority.

All interference with the Judges during the performance of their duties, or attempts by any means to bias their decisions, are prohibited.

A premium will not be awarded when the animal or article is not worthy, though there is no competition.

The Superintendents of different departments will arrange the articles in their charge so as to facilitate the labors of Judges in their examinations.

They will attend the Judges in their respective departments, point out articles, &c., and attach prize cards on flags to the successful articles and animals.

Food will be furnished for stock at the value following:

Horses	40c per day.
Cattle	20c " "
Sheep	10c " "
Hogs	25c " "

The annual address will be delivered before the Association from the public stand, at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, November 18th, 1869.

The award of premiums will take place immediately after the delivery of the annual address from the executive stand.

Notice will be given in time for auction sale of stock and implements, &c., but they cannot be removed until the close of the exhibition.

Order will be preserved during the entire exhibition by the Marshal and six aids.

Col. Fremont submitted the following correspondence:

BRITISH VICE CONSULATE,
Wilmington, N. C., 7th August, 1869.

Sir:—I have the honor of enclosing herewith copy of a dispatch addressed to me by Her Majestys Consul for North and South Carolina, announcing the programme of a workmen's International Exhibition to be held at London in 1870.

I also send herewith copy of a letter to the Earl of Clarendon from the Secretaries of the International Exhibition; believing that through your organization the matter can best be made known to the public of this State.

It will be very gratifying to the promoters of the International exhibition to secure the co-operation of your influential association.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your most obedient servant,
ALEX. SPRUNT,
British Vice-Consul.

Col. S. L. Fremont, President Cape Fear Agricultural Association, Wilmington.

[COPY.]

BRITISH CONSULATE,
CHARLESTON, July 20, 1869

SIR:—I enclose to you herewith a copy of the programme which has been issued by the Secretaries to the "Workmen's International Exhibition" to be held in London in 1870—and also a copy of a letter addressed by them to the Earl of Clarendon, wherein the views of the Committee having the matter in charge are more fully set forth.

I also enclose to you the proceedings of the "South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Society," from which you will perceive the mode I have adopted for bringing to the notice of the inhabitants of this State the fact that the "Workmen's International Exhibition" is to be held in London in 1870.

I observe that the Committee of the "Cape Fear Agricultural Association" attend to their duties at Wilmington, and it seems to me that the organization of that association may furnish the opportunity of making known the fact that a "Workmen's International Exhibition" is to be held in London in 1870. And the officers of that association may also be disposed to make arrangements for the examination of articles fit for exhibition and lend their aid to facilitate the forwarding of the same.

Will you be kind enough to inform me of the steps you may determine to adopt to give publicity to the views of the Committee? I will add that I do not direct public advertisement because I am not instructed to resort to that course, nor am I informed that advertising expenses will be reimbursed.

I am, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) H. P. WALKER,
H. M. Consul.

ALEX. SPRUNT, Esq, British Vice Consul.

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to publish, for the information of the public, the communication submitted to this Committee by Her British Majesty's Vice Consul, Mr. Alex. Sprunt, and that the Committee respectfully commend the subject of the "Workmen's International Exhibition" therein referred to the Legislature of the State.

Resolved, That the details of the local organization which the projectors of the exhibition invite, be referred to the Association at its meeting in November next.

Bank Failure.

Incidents and Moral.

Of the swindling banker at Penn Yan, New York State, it is now said that the loss will reach $133,000, of which $90,000 belong to depositors. One of the worst features in the case is, that the banker held a large amount of federal bonds as collaterals and for safe-keeping. These he converted in New York from time to time, paying the owners their interest when due, and so avoiding suspicion. When he disappeared there was about $2,000 in the vault. The Watkins Express gives the following incidents connected with the failure:

"A lady presented a check drawn by a distinguished attorney of Canandaigua for the sum of $1,400 or $1,500 only the day before the catastrophe, and was induced to forego payment, as a matter of temporary accommodation to the bank, for only a day or two; but having been advised by a friend subsequently that the bank would not be holden without the check had been 'certified,' she returned and had it certified, thus unwittingly releasing the attorney, and lost all." [Moral—Don't receive and hold certified checks instead of the money, merely to oblige bank officers,] "A farmer called at the bank on Saturday to purchase a draft of $400, and as the clerk, who was entirely innocent of what was going on, could not reach the blanks till Mr. Raplee came with the safe keys, the man left his money to do a little business elsewhere. During his absence several checks from other parties were sent in, and as the key had not arrived, the clerk paid the checks out of the farmer's cash, in the utmost good faith, using it all up, or nearly so. When the farmer returned for his draft the news of the banker's disappearance had just been communicated to the clerk, but too late. The money was gone, no draft could be given, and there is no remedy." [Moral second—Don't leave your money without procuring the draft, which always endeavor to obtain of a solvent seller.] "Another painful incident is that of a man who had deposited $14,000 worth of national coupon bonds for safe keeping, a portion of which belonged to children for whom he was acting as guardian. On hearing his and their irreparable loss, he went into convulsions, and at the last advices he was a raving maniac." [Moral third—Guardians should remember to hold trust funds in *registered* bonds.]—It is hoped that the record of these crimes may not be without their influence in putting the unwary on their guard as to the practices of the vicious. The misfortune seems to be that those bent on fraud, and engaged in fraudulent practices, learn faster than the credulous public, and always keep a lesson or two in advance."

Announcement Extraordinary.

BOSTON, August 7.—Last night the accomplished daughter of Professor A. Molyneaux Heath, of Harvard University, was led to the altar by Fred. Douglass, Jr., son of the colored orator. A grand reception came off in the evening.—Telegram in Philadelphia *Telegraph*.

Sixteen young ladies and fifteen gentlemen graduated last week from the Baptist University at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

Cane Fibre Manufacture.

In a recent issue of the Dispatch it was noticed that the Choute farm, near Norfolk, Va., had been sold to a party of gentlemen, and that an establishment of what is known as the American Fibre Company was to be erected thereon for the purpose of blowing the cane which abounds in the southern swamps into fibre, the pulp or fibre to be carried to Richmond and manufactured there. In this connection an article taken from the Cincinnati Commoner will be found of interest. That paper says:

"We think we may congratulate the south on the prospect of this new manufacture, of which it will become the seat. The cane from which the fibre can be made in any quantity required by the wants of the world, is the spontaneous growth of the swamps and lowlands of the southern States. The patentees of that product, to be known very extensively hereafter in commerce as the cane fibre, have secured by their patents the monopoly of both the article itself and the peculiar process of its manufacture. They have made up their minds that it will be most profitable to them to set up their works at Norfolk and Richmond and Baltimore, and probably Petersburg, and to go into the business to an extent that shall know no limit but the demand. It is therefore a business that will soon amount to twenty, fifty, or a hundred million of dollars per annum. The patentees are solid men, and intend to keep control of the whole affair themselves by their agents, but possibly allowing some of the manufacturing of the articles from fibre to be done by persons engaging to pay a royalty.

"No doubt that in the cities of the North, as now at St. Louis, factories for making all manner of articles will be established; but the Southern States can add to their cotton staple another new article of commerce which bids fair to be only second to it, and not unworthy of such a distinguished associate. Cheap fibre—cheaper than cotton, and adapted to coarser uses—is a desideratum of the age. And cane is the most abundant, cheap, and inexhaustible source of supply. The process of converting cannot possibly be superseded, for it is efficient and expeditious, requiring very little labor and no chemicals nor delay. It is the expectation of the patentees that they have monopolized not only an article for paper-making, to be used in all ordinary cases, but also for houses and ships, which, it is claimed, can be built lighter, tighter, and stronger, than in any other way. They make the same claim for buckets, barrels, tubs, and for furniture, and even for clothing itself.—They announce that in consequence of their invention, which they say is the first example on record of the monopoly of any new material of extensive use, the whole manufacture of paper box board and common wrapping paper will be transferred from the North to the South. They say in one of their circulars that Richmond ought, and probably soon will, in consequence of their invention, become of more importance than Lowell as a manufacturing city.

"It is claimed that straw makes too hard a paper, but mixed with a little cane fibre the paper is soft and flexible; indeed, that the mixture of straw and cane pulp is the thing—just right. Every day develops some new feature of the invention. It has recently been discovered that the cane can be reduced to fibre at an actual cost of three dollars a ton for all expenses, and that in most cases a ton of fibre costs less than a ton of timber. The fibre is easily mixed with clay, and can be made up into boards, slabs, or panels; and that with powdered slate and coal-tar it will make an incombustible roof which will be both fire and water proof. It will make excellent clap-boards; and not only roofs, but floors, outer and inner walls and ceilings may be produced from the cane fibre.—All these can be put up in winter as well as summer, and the house made ready for immediate occupation. There is no warping, cracking, or shrinking; and a house of extra comfort can be built for half the ordinary cost; so that there will be cheap houses for the millions. Ships and steamers can also be constructed for a great deal less money from this cheap material, and they will last much longer than the wooden ones, and defy the dry-rot, worms, and destruction by fire. The twin products of the South, cotton and cane, if properly managed, will bring back to her greater prosperity than ever; for which she has our best wishes and heartiest congratulations."

From the Montgomery Mail.

Hon. Jesse R. Grant for Governor of Alabama.

The following dispatches will be read with interest by every truly loyal man in the State, and must attract the attention of the people of the whole nation. It is a movement in the interest of peace, and must be attended with the most salutary results:

SELMA, ALA., August 3.

To Hon. Jesse R. Grant, Covington P. O., Ky.:

SIR: Is there any truth in the rumor that you will refuse the nomination of the loyal Conservative men of the truly National Republican party of Alabama, as candidate for Governor? The people are a unit for you, regardless of race, color or previous condition. Your assent to the spontaneous voice of the loyal masses will mark the return of an era of peace and prosperity.

S. F. RICE.
ALEX. WHITE.

COVINGTON, KY.

To S. F. Rice, and others, Selma, Ala.:

GENTLEMEN: No truth in the rumor to which you allude. I am an ardent admirer of peace and prosperity and would make a good run, I think, for the office of which you speak. I am truly a National Republican, and agree with my distinguished son in every word he has said concerning the situation. My motto is, be sure you are right then go ahead and devil take the hindmost, which I have called the attention of Ulysses to time and again when he used to shoot marbles with tumble-bug balls at school. Let us all join hands in this new movement. I am confident Ulys will not object to my running.

JESSE R. GRANT.

The Ten-Dollar Counterfeit Greenbacks.

The Treasurer of the United States lately received a letter from the cashier of a bank in Indianapolis, enclosing a good ten dollar note of the issue under act of March 3, 1863, put in lieu of the convertible notes, asking that the note be returned with a statement of the difference between it and the new counterfeit. It was stated that the same issue of greenbacks vary in small particulars, and an answer to this letter would not settle the question. When a plate gets worn a new one is used, and no two are exactly alike. As but one note has actually been pronounced counterfeit, though others evidently are, applications for specimens of the counterfeit are useless. A large number of such applications have already been received. The treasurer is convinced that this ten dollar note is the most dangerous counterfeit yet discovered.

The Flying Ship.

The San Francisco Spectator says of Mr. Marriott, the inventor of the new balloon: "He has enlisted the money and sympathy of some of the shrewdest men of this community, and they are now preparing an Avitor of large size, by means of which a party of six gentlemen will make a trial trip to New York and back. This machine will be ready for trial in sixty or ninety days."

From the Boston Sunday Times, July 18.

THE FUTURE HOUSEHOLD.

HOW TO ECONOMISE FAMILY EXPENSES.

The Mother's Paradise—The Servant Girl Dispensed with—An Enterprise Destined to Create a Great Revolution.

The Cambridge Co-operative Housekeeping Association is the name of a Society composed of certain ladies and gentlemen in Cambridge, and its object, concisely stated, is to do away with the inconveniences, not to say terrors, of modern housekeeping by means of the application of the co-operative principle. In an address made by Mrs. Charles P. Pierce to the members of the Society a few weeks ago the purposes of the Association are very clearly and charmingly set forth, and the feasibility of applying the principles of co-operation to washing and cooking, as well as the manufacture of cloth and hardware, is made patent. Mrs. Pierce says that in the first place there are three reasons for the formation of such an association which must be obvious to everybody. They are: First—That the cost of food has nearly doubled in ten years, and shows no sign of decreasing; but rather of increasing. Second—That, notwithstanding the greatly enlarged expense of feeding servants, these do less work than formerly and demand much higher wages. Third—That although they do less work, and for more wages, they do it worse instead of better, and are more and more unwilling to be controlled by their mistresses, and leave their place at shorter and shorter intervals, and for less and less provocation every year. After some more reflections on the defects of the customary methods of house keeping, she goes on to explain at length her plan.—Starting with the evident proposition that it is cheaper for a house-keeper to buy at first cost than at third, fourth, or fifth, she shows that this can only be done by several unitang together so that they can purchase at wholesale, and divide the goods among one another; or to sell the goods to the members of the Association at a certain price, the profits to be divided at stated periods. In illustration of this system she reviews at some length the progress of cooperative societies in England, from their humble beginning among the weavers of Rockdale up to their stupendous proportions to-day.

The object of the Cambridge Society is—first, the combination of capital; and, second, the division and organization of labor. They intend to have a stateroom for provisions, a kitchen, a bakery, and a laundry; and it is proposed to fix the price of each share at $25. Mrs. Pierce makes an ingenious calculation, and shows that it costs every family of moderate size $22 50 a month merely for the wages of a cook and for the fuel she consumes in cooking; and she estimates that by means of the co-operative system this can be done at $10 a month. She thinks that one thorough cook at $80 per month and six assistants at $12 per month each can do the cooking for twenty-five families, and use five tons of coal where twenty-five are now used.

The washing will be done at the corporation laundry at twenty-five cents per dozen, which is a very reasonable price. The meals will be sent to the various households in what is known as a Norwegian kitchen—that is, a wooden box, lined with wool and felt, which will keep food hot for several hours.

The total subscription price to enable a family to enjoy the advantages of the store, kitchen, bakery, and laundry, will be $100, and she estimates that it will cost from $8,000 to $10,000 to start the enterprise. A building will be erected near Harvard square, and it is thought that everything will be ready by November, so that the institution will be in thorough order at that time. The subscriptions can be paid in monthly installments of $10, commencing on the 1st of August.

The establishment will be managed by a committee of housekeepers, subject to the half-yearly supervision of the husbands, who are directly interested in it through their wives' subscriptions. Cambridge is a good place to start such an enterprise, as there are so many students' boarding-houses in the vicinity of Harvard square that the landladies will be glad to enter into the arrangement. The idea seems to be practical, and we hope it may be successfully carried out.

The Boston Tragedy—The Inquest on the Body of Mrs. Hobbs—Testimony Closed.

BOSTON, August 7.—The inquest on the body of Mrs. Hobbs was continued to-day. The verdict will be rendered on Monday. Mrs. Nellie Hopkins, a niece of the deceased, where she was visiting, and a resident of Philadelphia, testified to the manner of shooting substantially as previous witnesses, as also William T. Bullock, a physician of Providence, and who attended Mrs. Hobbs when she was shot. Both of these witnesses testified that the pistol shots were fired when the door was shut, and neither saw who fired them. A third witness was Lieut. Graves, who had charge of the police station when White was brought in. He merely testified to that fact. The last and most important witness was officer Riply, who sat up all night watching the prisoner, who conversed freely. The witness said White was much excited when he was brought in, and expressed the regret that he had not killed himself. Shortly after he was locked up an officer came in and said to White that he ought to be hung. White became angry at that and said that it was cowardly, but when the question was asked if it was not more cowardly to draw a pistol and proceed to fire away at a defenseless woman until she was killed, he buried his face in his hands and said nothing.

His shawl and military overcoat were brought to him. When he took the coat he held it up, looking at it, and said: "It would have been better if I had been killed when I wore this." He said he ought to have gone away in the afternoon as he intended to do, but something detained him, and he concluded to wait until the next day. During the night he was restless. Witness asked him if he could not sleep, and he said: "Oh, no! there is no sleep for the wicked; there is no more sleep for me." He said if he was the only one to suffer it would not be so bad. The remark was made that the latter's boy was almost frantic with grief, when he replied: "Oh, he is young! there are others who will suffer more." He inquired if she was dead; witness replied that he did not know, and if he did, perhaps he should not be permitted to tell it." He replied: "That's right; do not tell me anything you have not the permission to." He wanted to go to the captains's room to write a note to a person who had his funds. He also talked about his counsel, and said he would like to have Chas. L. Lincoln.—He said he also would like to see Mr. Burt, the postmaster of Boston. During the night he also muttered to himself something about being an honest man yesterday, and now an occupant of a felon's cell. This closes the testimony.

A Home for Jefferson Davis.

An attempt is making in Bourbon county, Ky., to raise a fund for the purpose of purchasing a home for Jefferson Davis in his native State. A gentleman of Louisville has offered, if fifty thousand dollars or more shall be subscribed to the fund, to give a splendid building site for a house, with ten acres attached, within four miles of Lousiville.

ELECTION RETURNS.—The following is the official count of the recent election in this county, as obtained from the official returns and as pronounced official by the County Commissioners:

	Eagles.	Larkins.
Federal Point	26	25
Union	71	79
Columbia	152	91
Holden	173	81
Cape Fear	95	
Caswell	69	33
Franklin	156	70
Lincoln	119	104
Harnett	145	156
Holly	64	14
Masonboro'	19	57
Grant	73	87
Wilmington—		
1st Ward	460	337
2d "	340	290
3d "	283	210
4th "	160	262
	2,405	1,896
	1,896	
Majority for Eagles	509	

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates—John J. Conoley, E. H. McQuigg, W. M. Harriss, Anthony Howe (colored), Edward Cantwell, Wm. Merrick, Jr. (colored.)

Clerk—Washington Howe (colored.)

Constable—Jos. C. Hill (colored.)

In the townships outside of the city it is impossible to tell which officers are white and which are colored. In the city we give them properly.

The following is a list of the officers elect in the several townships. On Thursday, the 19th instant, these officers are to appear before the Board of County Commissioners in this city to subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law. The list of townships will be found complete:

CASWELL TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates—Geo. Corbett, J. F. Simpson.

Clerk—J. M. Lewis.

Constable—C. Z. Costin.

School Committee—Richard Lewis, P. C. Colvin, Geo. Corbett.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates—F. H. Bell, W. J. Bivins.

Clerk—A. J. McIntyre.

Constable—Jno. Bell.

School Committee—Montague Taylor, Miles Armstrong, Jno. Cowan.

HOLDEN TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates—J. S. Hines, James Hill.

Clerk—Robert N. Bloodworth.

Constable—I. H. Brown.

School Committee—Jno. Lillington, Jas. McGuire, Jos. Davis.

HARNETT TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates—D. C. Davis, Delaware Nixon.

Clerk—A. H. Morris.

Constable—Jos. Highsmith.

School Committee—D. C. Davis, Joseph Pickett, Jason Loftin.

CAPE FEAR TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates—H. E. Scott, Murphy Ward, Jr.

Clerk—Samuel Davis.

Constable—Wm. Moore.

School Committee—Thos. Hill, Samuel Davis, London Bizzell.

FEDERAL POINT TOWNSHIP

Magistrates—A. F. Hause, Sol. Reaves.

Clerk—Stephen Keyes.

Constable—J. F. A. Reaves.

School Committee—A. F. Hause, Stephen Keyes, Sol. Reaves.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates—S. Wagstaff, W. T. Morton.

Clerk—C. M. Galloway.

Constable—A. Walker.

School Committee—G. W. Bordeaux, Wm. Harrell, J. H. Walker.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates—Wm. Robinson, E. J. Andrews.

Clerk—G. W. Highsmith.

Constable—A. V. Harrell.

School Committee—James L. Corbett, Gabriel Corbett, Alfred Heyer.

HOLLY TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates—C. Rowe, Geo. Page.

Clerk—J. N. Rowe.

Constable—J. N. Mashburn.

School Committee—Dan'l Shaw, G. T. Cowan, W. T. Hodges.

MASONBORO' TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates—Elijah Hewlett, ——. ——.

Clerk—John A. Farrow.

Constable—James A. Montgomery.

School Committee—Amos Walton, Ezekiel Hollis, John G. Wagner,

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates—G. W. Pollock, Stokely Atkinson.

Clerk—L. W. Howard.

Constable—T. E. King.

School Committee—D. McMillan, Nunon Atkinson, ——. ——.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates—H. F. Murphy, Rufus Garriss.

Clerk—John E. Pigford.

Constable—John E. Rivenbark.

School Committee—Josiah Johnson, Jno. W. Murray, Pettigrew Moore.

It will be observed that in Masonboro' township the name of one magistrate is left blank. Three of the candidates, Sterling Sallings, T. T. George and Benj. Farrow, Jr., each received 32 votes, and consequently there was no election. The same thing occurs in the list of the School Committee in Grant township, two of the candidates, Alfred King and H. Garrison, having received 110 votes each. In such cases the Clerk of the Superior Court is required by law to fill the vacancies. He will no doubt make the appointments at an early day.

The Episcopal Church in Ireland.

The most important religious news we have received from England for a long time is the announcement that the Irish bishops (we presume, of course) of the Protestant Episcopal Church, although it is not so expressed, have resolved that a general synod shall assemble at an early day, in which the laity as well as the clergy shall be represented, and also to convene the provincial synods to consider local changes necessary to be made in the church. This will be the first meeting of a synod of the English church in the British isles in which lay representation has ever obtained recognition. So long as the church was an establishment connected with the government, Parliament and the Queen retained in their own hands the entire power to regulate its affairs. The bishops were members of the House of Peers for that reason; but with the disestablishment of the church in Ireland and the cessation of the right of Irish bishops to seats in the House, the church in Ireland resumes its right to self-government, and therefore its synods will be important bodies. The form of government for the church in Ireland has yet to be provided, and this is the principal object for which these meetings are to be held.

Philadelphia American.

Health of Hon. Jefferson Davis.

We have the pleasure (says the New Orleans Picayune) of announcing to our readers that in a letter very recently received from him by a relative of his, Mr. Davis speaks of his health as by no means as precarious as has been lately represented.

Shingles not Taxable.

Commissioner Delano has decided that shingles are not taxable; that they may yet pass through other hands, as laths and boards do, before their manufacture is complete. This is in accordance with the decision of ex-Commissioner Rollins.

DEATH OF AN OLD AND ESTEEMED CITIZEN AND PROMINENT MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.—Dr. James F. McRee Sen., one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens and one who ranked among the first medical men of this country, died at his residence in this city on Monday at the advanced age of 74 years. His death was sudden and wholly unexpected, and is attributed to some disease of the throat—quinsy, it is thought. He complained of his throat the afternoon previous, but attended church as usual. In the morning he arose and dressed himself, was attacked by a difficulty in breathing, but before the presence of a physician could be obtained, his soul had winged its flight from earth.

Our city possessed no purer citizen, no more courteous gentleman, no more scientific man nor one who had attained such eminence in the medical profession as Dr. McRee. In early life he commenced the practice of his profession and has been a physician for more than 50 years past, though not a practitioneer for many years. When the yellow fever became epidemic here in 1822 and swept off so many of the residents of our then thinly populated city, Dr. McRee faced the pestilence in the active and humane discharge of his duty and was very successful in treating this fell disease. His practice ever afterwards was general and exceedingly extensive and he steadily gained eminence in his profession until he had reached its topmost round and was looked up on by the fraternity North and South as one of the most eminent physicians of the day. He was in fact the leading physician of the South, and prominent medical men everywhere were proud to gain his opinion in consultations. After long years of success Dr. McRee finally retired from practice about the year 1846, and has since been known only in cases of consultation, where his advice and opinions were always sought.

The medical profession throughout the whole country will mourn the loss of this shining member of the fraternity. As a contributor of the Medical Journal of Science, Dr. McRee gained a reputation of the first character as a medical writer by a series of instructive and scientific articles published in that journal, the productions of his pen. And if the country so mourns him, how deeply must we feel his loss here. Born and reared in this good old town where he has resided all his days; the son of a Revolutionary sire; the first in the ranks of his profession; an able man, of rare intellect, literary and scientific attainments; a good citizen; an humble, pious Christian, he was a pride and an ornament to Wilmington. With all of his rare attainments and virtues he is asleep. Let us all join in dropping a tear of regret and breathing a prayer for the repose of the soul over his honored grave.

Trial of a Steam Plow.

A steam plow and accompanying apparatus, imported by Col. Wm. E. Patterson, from Leeds, England, was lately put in operation on the recent purchase of that gentleman in New Jersey.

Col. Patterson's large tract of land is to be devoted to the culture of sugar-beet. As the soil is a sandy loam, closely akin to that in which the French have been so successful in sugar-beet culture, Col. Patterson sees no reason why a profit cannot be realized in this country in the same direction.

The test of this steam plow was made in the presence of a considerable number of people, including Gen. Capron, of the United States Agricultural Bureau at Washington. This gentleman having beaten his sword into a plowshare, has, from the first, taken active interest in the subject of relieving horses from this arduous and exhausting labor. Through his intervention the apparatus, which cost $13,000, was admitted free of duty, and, at its successful operation on Tuesday, no one evinced a higher degree of satisfaction.

The machinery is by no means complicated. At opposite sides of the space to be plowed are two steam engines upon wheels. On the trial on Tuesday they stood three hundred yards apart. The plow has six shares. It is a distinct piece of mechanism, and is fastened to a steel wire cable extending between the two locomotives across the ground to be turned over. It is literally a shuttle-cock between two steam battledores. It moves at the speed of a hundred yards a minute, turning six furrows a foot each in width and eight inches in depth. Its average work, therefore, is twenty acres per day. The locomotives are snug machines, capable of being applied to many useful purposes independent of duty as steam plowers.

A man rides on the plow as it crosses the soil. General Capron essayed a trip or two, guiding the machine like an expert upon a velocipede. One of the experts, who mounted it just after him, had less good fortune. One of the diggers struck a buried boulder. When an irresistible body in motion strikes against an immovable one a rumpus must be the result. In this case the man upon the machine was slung high into the air. The concussion broke off two of the teeth of the digger, but as a new one immediately replaced it, the accident was a matter of little consequence.

Of this large tract of ground much is virgin soil. The trunks of many cedars, showing slight evidences of decay, were brought to light by the steam plowshares. These were crunched up by them as if they were mere touchwood. The soil above them is largely made up of decayed vegetable matter, and, in the opinion of all who were present, the sugar beet will produce in it enormous crops. A digging machine accompanies the plow, intended for use in soils where roots and stones are obstacles to the course of the plowshare. This is a wonderful apparatus. It so triturates the stiffest soil that a Yankee might put it into bladders and vend it as a substitute for snuff.

To work the machinery costs extremely little. Anything answers as fuel, and, at the rate of twenty acres a day a large estate is soon put under cultivation. The locomotives are then ready for ordinary duty as steam engines, either to grind or thrash, sow or mash.

Journal of Frank. Institute.

The New York

NERAL BLAIR AT LONG BRANCH.

The following letter is a response from a
tleman of this city to an old Philadel-
a friend, who, though not a Radical,
iced in his correspondence, in rather
ng terms of disapprobation, General
ir's "attempted Southern speech," at a
nt meeting at Long Branch of the
ficers of the army and navy of the
f." The point and pungency of the
onse has indnced us to request permis-
to lay it before our readers :

WILMINGTON, July 24th, '69.

EAR FRIEND:—I have received your fa-
of the 18th inst., and note its con-
s.
* * * *

nd so you think General Blair was
ting in courtesy to the distinguished
ers assembled at Long Branch, to per-
nate the glory of the "army and navy
he Gulf"—that his remarks were *mal a*
os, and naturally called forth on the
norable occasion general disapproba-
You *reverse* the picture and paint a
ting of Confederate Generals, in which
ficer troubled with *cacethes loquendi*,
s Grant, Thomas and others, as Blair
menced to laud Lee and Jackson, and
ask—"Do you not believe he would
hot down in his tracks ?"

answer—"It is not in human nature
the conquered to *flatter* the conqueror;
to be just and bear honorable testi-
y. Ancient as well as modern histori-
never fail to add additional eulogy to
names of great warriors who honored
r brave opponents. Alexander was
sed for his magnanimity to Darius—
delicacy to the fugitive queen and flat-
g respect paid to the remains of the
ortunate husband.
e vanquished Burgoyne at Saratoga,
Cornwallace at Yorktown, were honor-
nd respected by their manly oppo
s.
ashington was then a rebel. The Col-
s had seceded from the British Union
cause, or causes, not more repellant
eir sense of equality and justice than
the South from radical encroachment
fanatical wrong. Had the Confedera-
ike the Colonies, succeeded, Lee would
been its Washington, and Davis, the
rson of the South. Success obliterates
oachful terms—treason becomes patri-
n—rebels gallant soldiers.
hen the noble Alwyn lost his life in
le and his ship was captured and taken
Plymouth, the English buried this
nguished officer with the highest
ors of war, as they did the unfortunate
rence in Halifax. They were conquer-
but honored the chivalric dead,
nst whom they had successfully con
ted.
o have followed examples, of a recent
, and filched from their fallen foes
high attributes of virtue and manhood,
ld have tarnished their own achieve-
ts, exhibiting the inglorious self-lauda-
of Giants overwhelming Pigmies.—
many of the assembled Generals had,
ccasions, turned their backs upon the
federates even when their numerical
e was far superior ?
se, the worthy son of a noble revolu-
ary sire, against whom the tongue of
dal has never wagged, whose record,
early boyhood to the present day,
been "*sans peur et sans reproache*,"
ored in every position of life, distin-
hed as a General, though in a lost
se, contended with genius and indomi-
e tenacity (when possessing but con-
ted means, paucity of men, nearly des-
te of provisions, clothing, and the ap-
nces of war—with his tattered half-
ved soldiers) against the "best ap-
ted army the world ever saw," an
y whose numbers exceeded two hun-
l and sixty thousand, while Lee could
muster forty odd thousand gentlemen
he South.
ook at the record—a "wilderness" of
erate battles, honorable to the South,
hich Grant lost over eighty thousand
, ere settling down at Petersburg.
he military judgment of Europe stamp-
ee as the greatest General of the age ;
uttered the unreserved opinion that
a Southern army numerically less by
than that commanded by Grant, the
eral forces would have faded before
, as they had under Hooker at Chan-
rsville.
he heroes at "Long Branch" be-littled
r fame when hissing and slurring the
itation of their more heroic opponents.
r need never blush, (save for his asso-
es on the occasion) for his attempted
nifestation of a generous, chivalric sen-
nt, pronouncing Lee and Stonewall
kson "foemen worthy of their steel !"
our conception of a *reversed picture*
s in the impossibility of its occurrence.
will test it.
pon after the war at a large dinner par-
n Halifax, in a few felicitous remarks,
h occasion called forth, Gen. McClaus-
l, in reverting to the last act of the
t military drama closing on the stage
secession—paid a soldierly panegyric to
distinguished Generals of the federal
y, and said that if the terms of peace
rennion had been left to those men
breasted the storm of battle, conciliа-
, unity and harmony would have been
mptly restored. To radical and fanatical
ticians, must, he remarked, be alone at-
uted the rancor and ill blood that still
rate the two sections,—perplexing
slation, and annihilating law, and ig-
ing humanity." At the table, were
e fifteen Confederate officers, who ap-
uded the speech, and did not "shoot
down in his tracks."
ot very long ago a number of Confed-
te Generals dined at Delmonico's—
s not a "mutual admiration society,"
a meeting of unfortunates in social
pathy. General Magruder in a sot
ech, reverted to Grant, Sherman, Han-
k and other Union officers, in laudatory
ms—pronouncing them "foemen worthy
a brave man's steel." His language was
re emphatic than Blair's, and met with
isses, but applause—he "was not shot
wn in his track." Not a Southern paper
demned the chivalry of feeling, influ-
ing an ex-Confederate General in his
ression of opinion, complimentary to
late foes he'd met in honorable con-
t.
t was not a foreign enemy your Union
y (so largely composed of mercenaries)
t on Southern soil, but people kindred
the North—bone of their bone and
h of their flesh—the gentlemen of the
rth, defending their faith, in which
y as honestly believed, as did their
hers, who stood with yours—shoulder to
ulder—at Trenton, Monmouth, Sara-
a, Brandywine, King's Mountain, York-
n, and other bloody battles of the Rev-
tion.
ou remark that stronger prejudice ex-
d South than at the North—as a result
the rebellion.
et radical speeches, legislation, aboli-
n newspapers, pamphlets, garbled his-
ies, and illustrated magazines repel the
rge. "Tis true the South, in its agony,
resses pain and cannot conceal its suf-
ings. Is it reasonable to suppose, or
t to expect, a once proud arristocratic
ple, loaded with chains, and ground to
earth by despotism, to eat dirt, and
k with fawning, servile humility, the
d that throttles them in anger, mani-
ting neither humanity nor justice !
No occasion could have been more "*a*
propos" than the "reunion at Long
anch"—where soldiers and sailors were
sembled to perpetuate their naval and
litary fame—for the manifestation of re-
ect towards the living Lee and the dead
Jackson. It was a meeting at which flattering unction was to annoint the laurels that gave them standing before the people. To hiss, hoot and deride the antagonists who made their reputations, belittled their personal deeds, tickling their vanity with straws, and crowning their military brows with the cap and bells of harlequins. The truly deserving, modest men of the service would scorn such unmanly demonstrations. I repeat you cannot reverse the picture.

In conclusion I am pained to say that very many prominent officers, of both army and navy, have embraced Radical religion. Like Hannibal swearing on the Altar of Hamilcar eternal enmity to Rome—they swear on the Altar of Radicalism eternal injustice and enmity to the South.

Election in Duplin.

ROCKFISH, DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C., Aug. 6th, 1869.

Dear Journal :—It pleases me to announce to you that the Rads were overwhelmingly defeated in this (Rockfish) Township yesterday.

The following gentlemen were elected, who are all as true as steel :

Magistrates—Joseph J. Ward and Rob't Charles Johnson.

Clerk—Julian P. Faison.

Constable—Ensebius S. Johnson.

School Committee—Oliver M. Mathews, Benjamin Fussell, Sr., and Hiram J. Page.

In the Presidential election the Radicals had a majority of three ; yesterday out of a registered vote of 272, the Democratic candidates received 160. The new converts to Democracy were *very* enthusiastic, constantly shouting and huzzahing for the Democratic candidates and the principles they represented. The Rads assembled, saw the day was gone, caucassed and dispersed without casting a vote.

STATE NEWS

The Rev. Mr. Dally, of Wilmington, preached to a very large congregation in the Methodist church, in this town, on Sunday last.—Goldsboro' *Messenger*.

ALMOST A FIRE.—A daughter of Mr. Jno. Wallace, residing on Metcalf street, accidentally dropped a lighted kerosene lamp, on Sunday night and immediately the room was ablaze. Efforts to extinguish it with water proved vain, and had not Mr. Chas. Fields seized the burning carpet and carried it into the street, a large fire would have resulted. A little son of Mr. Wallace had his hands burned, as did Mr. Fields. But little other damage resulted.

New Berne *Jour. of Com.*

HAVE WE GARROTERS AMONG US ?—A WOMAN CHOKED AND KNOCKED DOWN IN HER OWN DOOR-WAY.—At about 1½ o'clock Monday morning a dog belonging to I. E. West, who resides on the corner of East Front and Change street, set up a barking in the house and Mr. West got up and let him out doors, and the dog immediately drove some person over the fence and down Change street.

Hardly had Mr. West retired when a female voice was heard crying, murder ! Help ! Mr. West and his brother, Walter G. West, went to the place from whence the sound came and found Miss Hattie Freeze, (who resides just across the street from Mr. West,) in the street, bare footed and bare headed, and near her lay a kerosene lamp. Her story is as follows:

Some person came under her window and called her by name. She asked what was wanted. The voice answered: "I am Uncle Charlie" (an old colored man who lives next door) "come down with a light." She struck a light and went down, but before opening the door, inquired again who was there, and received the same answer. On opening the door some one, not Uncle Charlie, struck a hat over the lamp. She darted by him, trying to escape, and he caught her by her throat and tried to choke her to prevent her from calling for help. She, however, cried murder! which called Messrs. West to her assistance, when he knocked her down, and made good his escape before he was detected.

Newbern *Times*.

JONES COUNTY AGAIN.—It seems that the people of Jones county are never to have the "peace" that was promised to the entire country in the event of the election of the present incumbent of the White House. The county has been peculiarly cursed by the rascality and vindictiveness of its carpet-bag and scalawag officials, and the hope that many of them entertained, that a season of peace had dawned on them when they had heard of the death of the late sheriff, has vanished, for the radicals have found a tool ready to take his place and trample upon the liberties of the people—M. L. Shepard, Colonel of the militia and a Justice of the Peace of that county. A resident of Jones county informs us that on Friday last this official, in his capacity as a magistrate, issued a warrant against a Mr. DuVal on the complaint of a negro named Calvin Koonce, and placed it in the hands of one of the deputy sheriffs, to place in the hands of the sheriff, telling him at the time that there was no necessity for any hurry about serving it.

On Monday morning the Sheriff on his way to Trenton met DuVal and Koonce on the road, and hearing from them of their difficulty, and anticipating that a warrant would be issued, arranged with them to meet him in Trenton on Friday, and have the affair settled before a magistrate. On his arrival in Trenton he was informed by Sheppard that he had sent his militia to arrest DuVal, and in a short time the "melish" came to the village with DuVal in their custody, H. immediately demanded to know the cause of his arrest, and was told by Sheppard that he had received a message from Koonce, through a negro, that he Koonce, could not go home but was forced to lie out in the woods for fear that DuVal would shoot him. Koonce being present denied having sent any such message, and the prisoner was released.—Immediately after, the Sheriff re-arrested DuVal in obedience to the warrant which had been placed in his possession, and after a hearing, the case was continued until Friday, as the Sheriff had arranged with the prisoner in the morning.

At the time of the arrest DuVal's wife seeing the militia approach, and thinking that they were a band of murderers, hastened to where her husband was at work, and being in a very delicate state of health, she seriously injured herself, and is now in a very dangerous condition.

Newbern *Jour of Com.*

Compulsory Education in Connecticut.

Connecticut, which has as good a common school system as there is in the United States, now virtually compels children to avail themselves of its advantages. The last General Assembly passed a law which requires three months' schooling each year as the legal condition of employing minors under fourteen years of age. If any manufacturer or other person shall hire a minor contrary to the provision of the law, he forfeits $100 to the State Treasury for each offence. The schools of the State are free to all, and now the poorest people are compelled to educate their children, since their employment is absolutely conditional upon such education. It is noted that the manufacturers throughout the State cordially approve of the new law, and only a few laboring men oppose it.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Aug. 3.

ARREST OF AN EXPRESS ROBBER.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN FROM THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS AT PACIFIC CITY.

Nearly all the Money Recovered.

Some three years ago Henry Brayton, then living at Eagle, Waukesha county, was entrusted with the sum of $1,800 to bring to this city. Shortly after he disappeared from the public eye, and money or man was not heard from. The man sending the money by Brayton had to pocket his loss, and no doubt he did so with the strongest kind of blessings upon the head of the man who had decamped. For three years all trace of Brayton was lost, when suddenly he turned up again one day last week in Waukesha, with his pockets well lined with greenbacks and himself in the most liberal disposition.—His first move was to buy a farm, paying the cash for it and deeding it to his wife. He also bought a pair of horses, paying $1,200 for them. He paid up a few small debts and seemed to be a man of means generally. The person who had entrusted the $1,800 with Brayton years ago thought it a good time to put in his claim and did so. Brayton was sued and a friend went the necessary security for him, Brayton placing the sum of $2,000 in the friend's hands to make him whole.

On the 16th day of July last Hezekiah Braughton, the agent of the United States Express Company at Pacific City, Iowa, on a connecting line of the Pacific Railroad, robbed the office of $10,000 in greenbacks and decamped. The Company commenced search for him, and offered a handsome reward for his arrest and the recovery of the money. Photographs of the agent were also sent to the different offices to facilitate the arrest of the decamping agent. When Henry Brayton with his flush purse appeared at Waukesha, O. M. Tyler, the agent of the company at Waukesha, could not help associating him with Hezekiah Braughton and the Pacific city robbery. So strong was the association in Mr. Tyler's mind that he sent to the office here and secured a photograph. Brayton had not the whiskers and heavy hair of Braughton, but these were enough to cut off, and a little investigation showed that Brayton had been under the barber's hands. Satisfied beyond a doubt in his own mind that Brayton and Braughton were one and the same man, Tyler sent for Chief of Police Beck, who on Saturday last went out there, Mr. Vary, the express agent at this point accompanying them. They found Brayton at Troy, and upon laying the matter before him all doubts disappeared, when he at once acknowledged that he was Braughton and the Braughton who had committed the robbery at Pacific City.—Upon searching him the sum of $5,500 was found on Brayton's person; the $2,000 deposited with his friend as security was paid over; the farm deeded to his wife was given up, as also was the $1,200 team of horses. This made up to the express company over $9,000 of the amount stolen and Brayton, the money and the horses were brought to this city. Brayton has been locked up for trial.

When arrested Brayton was about three miles from Troy, and driving in his carriage to that place. His wife was with him. As soon as Chief of Police Beck took him in charge he acknowledged the theft at once, and told where the money he yet had was and what he had done with that spent. The money stolen from the express company was in one package of $7,000 and one of $3,000, belonging to merchants of Pacific City. Before he left Mukwonago, three years ago, to commence his exploits, which have given him so great a notoriety, Brayton was a sort of farm laborer, but was a man in whom everybody had confidence. His wife, who is in great distress over the affair, is a lady highly respected by all, and she certainly deserves sympathy.

From the Providence Herald, August 4.

A Rhode Island Defalcation.

A Social, Pious Young Man, Whose Liabilities Amount to $20,000.

Pawtucket latterly seems to be a place of sensations. Hardly does one excitement die away before another appears. The latest is the defalcation of one of the most prominent business men of the place, Mr. Oliver L. Hackett, senior partner of the firm of O. L. Hackett & Co., crockery dealers, on Pleasant street. Mr. Hackett went into business in 1861, and conducted his affairs apparently on an honest basis until within the last two or three years.—His first known sharp transaction was about two years ago. At that time he gave a mortgage on his stock to a firm in Boston for $1,500, as security for purchases, and another to Charles Moyes, of Central Falls. After this he took a partner, in October, 1868, who put in $4,500 cash for one-half interest in stock. Hackett represented to his partner that his stock was worth $9,000 and was wholly free and unencumbered. His partner could find nothing in the records at Pawtucket to invalidate his statement and paid in his money. The mortgages were recorded in North Providence. Hackett afterwards induced Charles Moyes to endorse a note for $800, which note he altered to read $2,800, and got the money. This fraud was detected, but the parties compromised and it did not come out. This was last January. Not long after he drew a note for $3,000 and agreed to get eight endorsers. He got but six, and the gentlemen who lent their names are now liable for the amount. The note was last Saturday protested at the First National Bank in Pawtucket. Another note for $400 was drawn, and was endorsed by a gentleman whom Hackett promised to procure another endorser. He failed to do it, however, and the gentleman is held for the amount. It is rumored that another note for $500 exists, but of that nothing definite is known.

On Friday Hackett left Pawtucket, telling his partner he was going down the river to get one of the endorser's names, and would be back in the morning. Nothing has since been seen of or heard from him. The fact of his disappearance soon became known, and excited the liveliest surprise among all his acquaintances.—Hackett is about thirty years of age, social, well educated, gentlemanly, and has hosts of friends in this city and Pawtucket whom this sad affair will fill with pain and sorrow. He was a member of the First Baptist church, and was a delegate to the Young Men's International Christian Association at Portland, Me., held a fortnight since. He has never been suspected of dishonest practices, and has always borne the reputation of being an open-hearted, generous young man. He has made many costly and valuable presents to his friends and charitable objects. A short time since he presented fifty dollars for the new church on Church Hill. His house was handsomely furnished, and he supported a widowed mother and sisters, whom this affair has plunged in the deepest affliction. It was reported that he was seen in this city last Saturday, but it is more probable that he was on his way West, or, as some suppose, to California. The store is closed to take account of stock and see how matters stand. The liabilities are over $20,000 and the assets will amount to about $12,000. The mortgages made on his stock in 1867 are not worth much now, as nearly all the goods in the store at that time have been sold.

Somebody has figured up Commodore Vanderbilt's wealth at $100,000,000. This places him ahead of Astor and Stewart, of New York.

California pears are sold at retail, in Chicago, six for a dollar.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—We learn that William Jones, whose barn was burned in Orange week before last by incendiaries, became insane on account of the loss he sustained and the consequent trouble of mind, and while returning from a neighbor's on Monday last, committed suicide by cutting his throat. He lingered until Friday, but all effort of an experienced physician to save him was vain, and he expired, the victim of the lawlessness of the times.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

COMMOTION IN ORANGE.—We learn from a gentleman, who came down the North Carolina Railroad yesterday morning, that on Saturday night last, about midnight, a large number of persons, disguised, thought to be seventy five or a hundred, went to Hillsboro' and forced the little son of the Sheriff to go with them, with the jail keys, and unlock the jail. They then took out the two negroes, who were confined on a charge of burning the barns of Morrow, Miner and Jones, a week or two ago, in Orange, and took them off. What was done with them we have not learned ; negroes came up next morning, one of them only slightly wounded. Our informant did not learn what report the negroes gave of the treatment they received

On Sunday morning the Sheriff summoned a *posse* and pursued the trail of the band, but up to Monday afternoon, had not been able to make sufficient discovery to lead to any arrests. They seemed to have departed toward the Cnatham line, and a number of disguises were found along the route.

We regret to hear of these lawless proceedings, but they are the legitimate results of the acts and teachings of the Radical party of the State. One secret organization of the sort will beget others, and thus the peace and safety of society are disturbed and broken by the unlawful outbreaks of Leagues and Ku-Klux.

We shall, perhaps, hear more of the affair, and be able to give further particulars to-morrow.—Ral. *Sentinel*.

Singular and Fatal Case of Poisoning.

The Providence Press states that Dr. Francis L. Turner, a physician of Newport, died on Thursday last, as is supposed, from the effects of poison. About a year ago a package of arsenic, which he was carrying in the pocket of his coat, broke open and spilled the contents. He removed most of the substance and thought no more of it. Some time after he ate some cookies which he had put in the same pocket, and soon after was seized with illness, one of the features of which was a partial paralysis of one of his legs, and from which he gradually sank till his death, as above.

A man named Charles Watkins shot and killed another named Richard Woods at a political pic nic near Memphis on Wednesday last.

The great floating dock from Liverpool has arrived safely at Bermuda.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Died suddenly of Quinsy, in this city, on the morning of the 9th of August, 1869, Dr. JAMES FERGUS McREE, Sen., in the 75th year of his age.

In this brief notice we have to record the unexpected death of our oldest and most prominent physician. Dr. McRee was, in every sense of the term, a veteran in the service. For more than fifty years he wore the harness of the Physician, and as such treated four generations, dying loved and honored by them all. He outlived the venerable DeRosset, the Nestor of the Profession, who carries us back to the days of Cornwallis, and the Revolution of '76. A colemporary of the lamented Dickson, a pupil of Dr. Nathaniel Hill, the finished scholar and high toned gentleman of the old school, he lived to see them sleep the last sleep of the just, and has gone to join the endless number of those whose dying moments his gentle hand and kind heart lead through the dark valley of death. Dr. McRee was a man of more than ordinary attainments, a finished classical scholar, reading Latin and Greek as fluently as English, an accomplished chemist, a bold, daring and successful Surgeon, unrivalled in his Diagnosis and Prognosis ; he became the most popular and successful practitioner on the Cape Fear. But in the department of Botany, the Doctor excelled, a branch of our profession too much neglected—loving and cultivating flowers with the gentle and refined taste of woman ; his residence in his days of prosperity was one gay parterre of rare native and foreign plants. In his younger and palmier days, an elegant and refined taste marked his beautiful garden with an endless variety of roses, jessamines, lilies and magnolias, while large and spacious hot-houses were filled with rare and gorgeous Tropical Plants. With the Indigenous Materia Medica the Doctor was perfectly familiar and was the authority on all the disputed points of Botany ; being referred to on every side to determine the name, class and properties of all known plants in this part of Carolina, most of which he used successfully in his practice. Always courteous and considerate in his deportment to his fellow physicians he, won their esteem and affections. A strong supporter of the Medical Society, he filled the honorable place of President for a long time, and even when the infirmities of old age placed an end to the active duties of his profession, his venerable form encouraged by its presence the debates and discussions of the younger members. To the day of his death he took an active interest in the profession he so long served. Fond of Medical Literature he read with eagerness all the new journals, and loved to discuss medical topics with his juniors. In the great struggle through which our State passed, his heart was with his own people, he lived and died true to the South, the land of his birth. A perfect mind in a failing body, his giant intellect was unclouded to the last. Suddenly, without warning, without pain he passed from life to death. But not unprepared, his house was in perfect order. He who had looked unblenchingly upon death for years feared it not now, for he died the death of the righteous. A noble christian gentleman, a kind-hearted, benevolent man, a tender, skillful physicians, the tears of widows and orphans follow him to his lonely grave, where sleeps peacefully the bodies of his loved ones who preceeded him but a few years.

"Mark the honest man and behold the upright for his end is peace."

We venture to offer to the Society the following resolutions :

Resolved, That by the death of Dr. James F. McRee, Sr., once its presiding officer, this Society feels that it has lost a valuable member, whose Christian character and cultivated mind lent weight to its influence, and directness to its deliberations, the recollection of which should be not only recorded upon the pages of its Journal, but in the memory and hearts of its members.

Resolved, That the Medical Practitioners of this city feel deeply the loss of Dr. McRee, whose great knowledge and skill justly entitled him to the position of first among his compeers, during the past and present generations, and that his memory will be cherished by them and by all physicians of the State who knew him, as one who reflected renown on the profession, and illustrated its charactor for usefulness and honor.

Resolved, That the citizens of this community in the midst of which Dr. McRee so long and so faithfully exercised the beneficient offices of friend and Physician, have been deprived of a counselor in whom they placed implicit trust, and whom it was at all times a pleasure to respect and honor.

Resolved, That the Society would respectfully express to the family of our departed friend and venerable fellow-member, its feeling of profound sympathy, and offer them expressions of condolence, not as an adequate mark of respect, but as an assurance that we share with them the grief they bear to the memory of one full of years and honors, who shed happiness on his home, and honor on the Society to which he was a bright ornament.

Resolved, That these expressions of respect for the memory of the dead and sympathy with the living be incorporated in the minutes of this meeting and that a copy be forwarded by the Secretary to the family of the deceased.

E. A. ANDERSON, Chairman.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11—P. M.

The following is telegraphed by request :

The following statement is made public by permission of the President:

In an interview with Gen Tarbell, Secretary of the Republican Executive Committee of Mississippi, at the residence of Secretary Fish, in New York, on the 6th inst., Gen Grant remarked on the small number of republicans engaged in the "National Republican party" in Mississippi, using the name of Judge Dent, and said that in his judgment the fact was, in itself, evidence that it could not be otherwise that need by the opposition.

The President said his only desire was peace and amity, and he would do anything that was right to bring that about. But that these people cast suspicions upon their own motives by the fact that all their efforts seem to be aimed at dividing, not aiding, the republican party in their midst. If they were really in earnest, they would not be so anxious about those with whom they acted. To sincere men it could not be difficult to tell who in the South were and had been the administration's friends. The President stated that in his conversations with the gentlemen representing the new republican party in Mississippi, he had expressed himself much more emphatically against their course, than he had to Gen. Tarbell. He said he fully endorsed Gen. Ames' administration, and that that officer would have to do much and more serious things than he had heard charged before he would subject himself to removal.

The revenue receipts to-day were three hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars.

Gen. Canby, commanding Virginia, and the President, had a long interview to-day.

Treasurer Spinner directs the Assistant Treasurer to withdraw the legal tender tens from circulation.

Speeches from President Grant and the Mexican Minister Mariscal Cordial, were mutual and complimentary, but not much in them.

The Commissioners on Mexican claims and commissions are organized, but not yet engaged on rules of order. After which they will take several days recess.

The President has intimated, neither in conversation nor by letter, any desire that Judge Dent should withdraw from the Mississippi canvass.

In view of the present complications Judge Dent reasserts that he will canvass the State of Mississippi in favor of the Conservative Republican candidates, whether himself or another heads the ticket.

Seizure of Cigars.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11—P. M.

Forty-three thousand cigars have been seized in this city for non-payment of tax.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 11—P. M.

Contending parties hold different ends of the tunnal on the Susquehanna railroad, through which several fights have occurred, and several were severely wounded. The militia have gone to the spot.

The latest accounts from the scene state that the contending parties have yielded the road to Gov. Hoffman.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—P. M.

The Bankers who pleaded guilty to usury have been fined two hundred and fifty dollars, except two who have been committed for five and ten days.

The Secretary of State is to deliver the Spanish gunboats to the commander of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Judge McCann orders the discharge of the Texan, Pratt, but as Pratt is at Fort LaFayette, it does not appear how the decision is to be enforced.

From Ohio.

COLUMBUS, (O.,) Aug. 11—P. M.

The Democratic State Central Committee today nominated Hon. George H. Pendleton for Governor.

Mr. Pendleton accepts.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Noon.

Money steady at 6@7 per cent. premium.—Sterling Exchange 109¾. Gold 134¼. Five-twenties of '62, 123¾. North Carolina Sixes, old 56 ; new 49¼. Virginia Sixes, ex-coupons, 55 ; new 61. Tennessee Sixes, ex-coupons, 62½ ; new 54½. Louisiana Sixes, old, 71½; Levees 64¼.

Flour heavy. Wheat—winter firm; Spring dull. Corn quiet. Pork dull—mess $33 20. Lard quiet. Cotton 33½c. Spirits Turpentine 43½ cents ₱ gallon. Fair Rosin firm—strained $2 32@$235. Freights firmer.

From the Nashville Press and Times.

A Horrible Death.

Last week Mr. S. W. McClelland left his home in Carthage to visit a neighboring town. He rode along for two or three miles very comfortably. On the road he overtook a Miss Bliving to whom he was engaged to be married. She was also mounted and gaily dressed, and had a scarlet ribbon for a sash. The horse of Mr. McClelland seemed to become frightened at the sight of the dazzling colors and became restive. The rider, however, managed him pretty well, and continued to jog on by the side of Miss Blivins until that thoughtless young lady gave him a slight tip of her switch, when he started off like a streak. She spurred up her little mare after the enraged horse, but was speedily left behind.

The horse rushed madly on, and in crossing a broken part of the road two miles from Lebanon, in Wilson county, he threw his rider violently to the ground.—The rider's foot caught in the stirrup, and he was dragged along the rough road at the rate of twelve miles an hour at the heels of the infuriated horse. His bones were nearly all broken, and he was gashed and mangled up in a most frightful manner. The horse didn't stop till he ran into the square in Lebanon, when he fell down exhausted, and died in a few minutes. The mangled remains of the rider were gathered up, put in a box and sent home to his friends.

Forgers Sent Back to England.

Harwood and Hatcher, the alleged English forgers who were arrested recently for forgeries to the amount of $60,000, committed in England, were quietly taken on board the steamer City of Washington yesterday and sailed on her for Liverpool, under charge of detective James Irving, who is directed to return them to the authorities in London. This sudden extradition was the work of Superintendent Kennedy, who understood that lawyers were preparing writs of *habeas corpus* to release them from prison. The accused parties, however, consented to the movement.—New York *Herald, August* 8.

France produces from 7,000,000,000 to 8,000,000,000 of eggs annually. The estimated production of eggs in Great Britain is 2,000,000,000 annually, and yet England pays about $6,000,000 in gold for importations from France, Belgium and Holland. In Paris officials appointed by the city government inspect not only the number and quality, but the size of the eggs.—These inspectors are supplied with a ring, all eggs passing through which are thrown out, or, if taken, bring and inferior price.

The hay crop in Berkshire, Mass., is estimated to be worth over $1,000,000 this year.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	40 @	42	
BACON,			
₱ M.	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each	2 40 @	2 75	
2nd hand	2 40 @	2 75	
New	3 00 @	3 25	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	21	
Adamantine	21 @	23	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	37 @	40	
Laguayra	22½@	26	
Rio	18½@	23	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	28 @	31	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	32	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Ginny, ₱ yd	25½ @	26	
Dundee	00 @	83	
Rope, ₱ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
₱ bushel	1 25 @	1 30	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
₱ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ₱ b 2	00 @	2 10	
FEATHERS,			
₱ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	27 00 @	28 00	
No. 2	22 00 @	23 00	
No. 3	14 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	7 50 @	10 00	
Herring,			
East	0 00 @	6 50	
N.C.roe	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut,	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross,	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	7 50 @	12 50	
Superfine	0 00 @	6 50	
Fine	5 75 @	6 00	
Ex. Super	6 50 @	7 00	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	11 50 @	12 00	
Superfine	11 00 @	11 25	
GRUE, ₱ lb	18 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	82 50 @	85 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 20 @	1 25	
Oats	75 @	90	
Peas, Cow	1 00 @	1 10	
Rice, rough	50 @	1 75	
Carolina		9½@	10
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	9 @	9½	
Dry	19 @	20	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 35 @	1 50	
Northern	0 75 @	90	
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American,			
sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
HOOP,			
₱ ton	130 00 @	135 00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 50 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	1 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River,			
Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	1 50 @	1 60	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	00 @	52½	
do bbls	55 @	60	
Sugar house	60 @	40	
do bbls	42½@	45	
Syrup, bbls	00 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.			
Virgin New	0 @	3 00	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 60	
Hard	0 00 @	1 60	
Tar, ₱ bbl	0 00 @	2 25	
Tar, in ordr	2 40 @	2 50	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	4 60 @	5 50	
do No. 1	2 50 @	3 75	
do No. 2	1 70 @	1 90	
do No. 3	0 00 @	1 60	
Spirits Turpentine,			
₱ gal	00 @	38	
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	5 50 @	5 75	
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS,	1 75 @	2 15	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	0 00 @	0 00	
Irish, ₱ bbl	2 00 @	2 50	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	00 @	22	
Middlings	19½@	20	
Shoulders	00 @	18	
Hog round	00 @	20	
Western Bacon			
Hams	18 @	22½	
Middlings	20½@	21	
Shoulders	17½@	18	
Lard, N. C.	20 @	22	
do North'rn	17 @	21	
Butter, N. C.	25 @	30	
do North'rn	40 @	42	
Cheese	18 @	22	
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.			
City Mess	35 50 @	36 00	
Thin "	33 50 @	34 00	
Prime,	31 50 @	32 00	
Rump	31 00 @	33 00	
SALT,			
Alum, bush	0 50 @	60	
Liverpool, sack, ground,			
cargo	0 00 @	2 00	
from store	2 10 @	2 15	
American	1 70 @	1 75	
SUGAR, ₱ lb.,			
Cuba	00 @	16½	
Porto Rico	00 @	15	
O	15 @	15½	
B	00 @	16	
A	00 @	16½	
Crushed	60 @	17	
SOAP, ₱ lb.			
Northern,	7 @	13	
Wilmington,			
Ext. Family, 10½	@		11
Family	10 @		10
Chemical,	9½@		10
Palo	8 @		10½
SHINGLES, ₱ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 50	
Common	2 50 @	3 25	
STAVES, ₱ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ₱ M.,			
Shipping	12 00 @	14 00	
Mill, prime	10 00 @	12 00	
Mill Fair	7 50 @	8 50	
Mill, inferior to			
ord	4 50 @	6 50	
TALLOW, ₱ lb	10 @	11½	

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
August 12, 1869.

TURPENTINE—Ruled without change in price up to Monday, when there was a decline of 10 cents, and sales were effected at $3 for virgin and $2 60 for yellow dip,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1869.

Official Shortcomings

We wish to direct the attention of our readers to the article from the Raleigh *Sentinel* in regard to Judge Watts and the Habeas Corpus. Was a people ever cursed by such corrupt and worthless officials as are North Carolinians? Did ever unscrupulous men use power more unscrupulously? When will it end?

Crops in the East.

A friend writing to us from Pantego, Beaufort county, under date of the 31st July, says: "Some two weeks ago corn and cotton suffered for want of rain, since then we have had good rains, and the crops are looking really magnificent. With no disaster from now, there will be an *abundance* of corn and cotton raised in Beaufort county."

Election Day.

We are certain that the quiet and orderly conduct of our colored citizens during the excitement of the election held yesterday is the cause of much congratulation upon the part of the white people. How much interest has been felt in the result we know from the warm canvass that has been had. If the two wings of the Radical party in this county have the least regard for each other, politically or personally, they certainly have not exhibited it either in the speeches of their orators, or the mottoes or caricatures of their transparencies, or the open expressions of their private conversations. If the Radical officials of this county are not rogues and scoundrels it is from no want of denunciations as such by former supporters. Yet, in the midst of all this abuse and feeling, we have witnessed processions march and counter march through our streets, interfering with the meetings and proceedings of the opposing faction, without collision and without unnecessary molestation. And we desire here to record our high appreciation of the conduct of the Price party on Wednesday evening, when their meeting was unnecessarily interfered with by the supporters of French. It was proof that those who controlled that wing of the party were well-disposed, law-abiding citizens. The advice given to his adherents by Price was decorous and manly, and won for him the sympathy of hundreds of the best citizens of Wilmington. Such conduct, under such circumstances, will be remembered to his credit long after the excitement of the present canvass has been forgotten, and both the candidates have sunk into merited oblivion.

It might be well to inquire into the cause of the good conduct of our colored people. Surely in former elections they were disposed to be riotous even to violence. Our white citizens found it necessary to provide for the protection of their rights and their lives. We are glad to say that ample preparation was all that was required. Since then, with each succeeding election, there can be no cause for complaint. We have yet to hear of the first unusual violation of the peace on election day in our city. We read of election riots in New York, in Philadelphia, in Louisville, in Charleston, in Savannah, and in many other less important places throughout the country, but with us it has been different. This change, for change there has been, results from some well established cause, and we are satisfied that it is in consequence of the loss of influence over the colored people by the miserable carpet-baggers, who formerly held them in more abject bondage than ever their masters exercised over them while slaves. The negroes of New Hanover, to-day, have little or no confidence in such men as Abbott, French, Estes and Rutherford. Even those who followed them in this election were rather controlled by strict party discipline, and a preference for a *black* candidate than from any regard for the opinions of their white associates.

Indeed, whatever may have been the result of the election on yesterday, the doom of the carpet-bagger has gone forth. When French & Co. gave up the nomination of Rutherford they awkwardly acknowledged the end of their reign. We are satisfied that Estes would not have resigned but for the expectation that Rutherford was to succeed him. And although the Price faction was committed to the nomination of an unpopular and unworthy man, yet French & Co. dare not nominate the most popular, if not the most worthy, carpet-bagger in the county. In giving up the point the brotherhood of carpet-baggers signed their political death warrant. It is a "consummation most devoutly to be wished."

We believe the honorable course pursued by our citizens has done much to encourage a return upon the part of the blacks. We have yet to learn of the first gentleman in this community who has made the least concession to the overbearing spirit of party which has controlled the State, county and city. A few creatures, indeed, have bent their necks to the political storm, but they yet wallow in the filth and mire into which they plunged for selfish purposes. If the whites have exercised but little political control over the blacks, they have not lost their respect and confidence, and, to-day, the benefit of this influence is felt in the marked good conduct of these people. It will increase, and honor and principle will yet accomplish what policy and cowardice would have failed to do.

Virginia Politics and Politics Generally.

The exact position of politics in Virginia is troubling the politicians and press of the North no little. The Radical party, while positively refusing to acknowledge a defeat, are unwilling to claim a victory. They cannot bring themselves to the fact that their party has lost the control of the State, or that some reconciliation between the opposing wings cannot be made, and a defeat in substance converted into a victory in fact. Yet they are unwilling to forego the hope that it may be turned in their favor by the imposition of the test-oath upon the members of the Legislature, thereby securing the more substantial advantages of the result. Between these conflicting alternatives they deny defeat with as much vehemence as they disclaim a victory. If the President sustains General CANBY, then the Virginia election becomes a Radical defeat, but not otherwise.

It seems to us that this is a question which will settle itself in due course of time. Being a local election, it matters but little by what name the party is called upon whose banner victory perched. It can in no wise be called the Republican party. The Conservatives of Virginia, with the examples of Alabama and Mississippi before their eyes, knew full well that their State would not be admitted to the Union under officers elected by them of their own party, and without accepting the Constitution. In other words, that the election was an empty form, and they had no option in the matter. Under this condition of affairs they wisely determined to take advantage of a division in the Republican party, and vote with those least objectionable. The Conservative State Committee withdrew the name of Colonel WITHERS as a candidate for Governor and the others of the ticket, and supported the claims of Mr. WALKER with all the fervor and enthusiasm with which they had advocated the election of Colonel WITHERS, and with success.

This course no more commits the Conservative party of Virginia to the Republicans than it does ex-President JOHNSON in his present support of Governor SENTER in Tennessee, or it did us in voting for Mr. CHADBOURN for Mayor, or Messrs. KIDDER, RICE and others for Aldermen of our city at the last municipal election.

It is doubtless true that there is no Democratic party as it existed before the war, in Virginia or in any other Southern State. A life-long Democrat ourselves, since we voted for Gov. ELLIS in 1860, we have supported no man for Governor of the State who was formerly a member of the Democratic party. And yet we voted for Governors VANCE and WORTH, and Colonel ASHE with as much pleasure, and contributed our efforts for their success with as much enthusiasm, as we did for Governors BRAGG and ELLIS. If there was at the time of their election, or if there is now any difference of opinion in regard to our present duty in political matters between ex-Governors VANCE and WORTH and ourselves, or those who formerly acted with us, we have been unable to discover it.

The mistake some of our people make is that they do not appreciate the fact that old party issues and names in the South ceased with the war. We heard nothing of Democrats or Whigs during the war. We were all Confederates. At its close we found but one national party in existence with which we could unite, and that was the Democratic party of the North. This is the sum and substance of party names and relations at present. Among the Conservative masses in this State and elsewhere in the South, there is no conflict of principle. We all have common sympathies and interests, and it is worse than folly for us to attempt to get up a family quarrel upon names. It would be most suicidal.

What Conservative man in the South, by whatever political name he may call himself, who does not sympathize with, and desire the election of, Judge PACKER in Pennsylvania and General ROSECRANZ in Ohio? Yet they are Democrats. Does not nine of every ten men who supported WALKER in Virginia wish for the success of these gentlemen? We do not desire to be understood as claiming that they endorse their entire political records or agree altogether with the platforms upon which they have been nominated. But we know that our people sympathize with the Democrats of those two great States, and will watch for and receive the news of their success with great interest and rejoicing.

In this feeling of unity and interest among ourselves, let the press and public men not interfere. There is a strength and moral force in our union which will yet achieve success, as it now commands respect. There is the same necessity now as formerly for a close alliance between our people. And, too, there is no necessity at the present time of raising new and exciting political issues. We only ask that these subjects shall not be pressed just yet, but let us leave it to time and circumstances to settle. Our people will only be the better off for the delay, and will be in better condition to meet the issues when they do come.

The County Election.

Now that the excitement of the convass and the smoke of the battle has passed away, it is an easy matter to survey the field of the late struggle in New Hanover county between rival wings of the Republican party.

The *appearance* and the immediate advantages of victory are with one party, but its substance is with the other. If we understand the real position of affairs it was a struggle between the carpet-baggers on the one side and the more respectable and influential colored citizens on the other.—The former had all the advantages of official influence, patronage, money and whiskey. Still with these powerful aids they were afraid to nominate a carpet-bagger to fill the place of a retiring carpet-bagger, but overcame the just prejudices of the blacks to the future control of strangers, by nominating one of their own color, and one with much local popularity.—However "shrewd" this movement was, it was an acknowledgment of the unpopularity of the carpet-bagger.

The other party undoubtedly had the sympathy of the whites, as it was led by colored men of character and position, and under other circumstances would have received a very general support from our people. It is but just to them to say their candidate had neither the confidence nor respect of the whites, and no positive popularity with the blacks. Under all the circumstances, with no official patronage to bestow, without means, without an organ, and with but imperfect organization, the result is highly flattering to the Price-Miller wing of the party, and to the zeal and judgment with which they conducted the canvass.

There is, beyond doubt, a prejudice among the more ignorant blacks against the whites, and Eagles received many votes on this account without reference to any other influence. With a knowledge of this fact and in view of the result, we are satisfied that Allen Evans or any other colored man of character could have defeated Eagles. But reverse the matter. What would have been the result if French had nominated his friend and brother carpet-bagger, Rutherford, whom he desired to have elected, and he had been opposed by Evans? The Price wing would have undoubtedly polled five votes to their one, and whenever the carpet-baggers attempt such a race with Rutherford, French, Abbott or any of the fraternity, it will be seen that our prediction will be fully verified. The influence of the carpet-bagger is gone in New Hanover, and both white and black will be the gainers thereby.

We see in the result much to encourage the defeated party. They have won friends from white and black alike for the dignified, orderly manner in which they have conducted the canvass, and our people recognize among the leaders much of the intelligence, property and character of the colored people. With energies undaunted and with determinations unflagging, they are bound to wrest the city and county from the baneful control of those who now wield its destinies.

Universal Suffrage.

The people of the South opposed negro suffrage upon principle. Even those who were willing to accept it were influenced by considerations of policy in regard to the reconstruction of the Southern States, and not because they believed it for the real welfare of the country. We opposed negro suffrage from no prejudice to them on account of their "color or previous condition," but because we believed then, as we believe now, it was not for their own good nor the good of the whites that suffrage was to be conferred upon them. Our columns will bear us witness that in our opinion the control of their votes by strangers would be temporary, and that they would eventually array themselves upon the side of their former masters and friends. Consequently we could not have been influenced in our opposition by what we believed would be the future and permanent welfare of the Conservative party. We have frequently told the colored people that we believed if suffrage was conferred upon them and established by law, that the Southern whites would be called upon to defend that right against the Radicals of the North, and that the contest would begin so soon as the Radical party discovered that the blacks could no longer be depended upon as mere party tools.

We did not expect the inauguration of this movement so early, or from the source from which it now comes. Even before negro suffrage is a fixed fact—when nearly enough States have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to make it part and parcel of the fundamental law—a leading Radical organ in the confidence and support of the Administration takes the back track, and announces that universal suffrage is dangerous to the welfare of the country, and demands of Congress to propose another amendment, making suffrage *impartial* instead of *universal*. The elections in Virginia, as is intimated in the following letter, and in Tennessee, to say nothing of former elections in Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, have opened the eyes of leading Radicals to the dangers of putting the ballot into the hands of the ignorant masses. We predict again, as we did eighteen months since, that the blacks will yet look to Southern whites as their chief supporters to sustain their right of suffrage, and all other rights which will be legally conferred upon them by the law of the land. Mark our prediction.

We make the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore *Gazette:*

It has been observed that, since the Virginia election, "universal" suffrage has become surprisingly less popular with the mass of Radical newspapers, North and South. But it could not have been surmised that at so early a day, a journal known to possess the confidence of the extreme portion of the present Cabinet, would "go back" upon the very shibboleth of the Radical party. Yet such is the case. In an elaborate article, evidently written under the inspiration of authority, and by another hand than the regular editor, proposed to *disfranchise* ninety-nine out of every hundred negroes now entitled to vote! I quote *verbatim* from the *Republican* of this city:

"The system of *putting the ballot box into the hands of the ignorant masses—no matter of what origin*—if continued, cannot fail to lead to very serious, if not disastrous results. Congress will be remiss in its duty to the country if early action on the subject is neglected. It is contended by many of the ablest men, and with great force of argument, that the best suffrage qualification would be 'ability to read and write the English language correctly.' With this as the universal qualification test in all Federal and State elections, the ballot-box would be protected against ignorance, and to a very large extent the possibility of corruption."

The brazen impudence of this suggestion (from *such* a source) *cannot* be sufficiently admired.—*Who* put the "ballot-box"—(I suppose the author meant the *ballot*, but his phrase is literally correct)—"into the hands of the ignorant masses?" But let that pass. The remedy preferred as sufficient to correct the evil is "an act of Congress." But fearing some little difficulty in that way, a "sixteenth amendment" is proposed as a means of undoing the mischief accomplished by the Reconstruction acts at the South, and threatened by the fifteenth amendment to the North!—The proposition is as follows:

"It is objected that we cannot deprive any portion of our citizens of the right of suffrage already granted to them. There is no ground upon which to base such a conclusion; but if even the argument was sound it would afford no plea against the proposed change in the laws governing the right of suffrage. Suppose Congress, during the next session, enacted a SIXTEENTH amendment to the Constitution, requiring the qualification of 'ability to read and write the English language correctly,' as the condition of a right of suffrage, to take effect in one, two, or any certain number of years hence that might be agreed upon, and call upon the different States to ratify their act, what State or class of intelligent citizens would object to the proposition?" The measure would be universally popular, as affording a check against that control of the ballot-box by ignorance and corruption now dreaded in the future by your wisest statesmen."

The confession by an organ of the Administration that the fundamental action of the Radical organization, "*if continued, cannot fail to lead to very serious, if not disastrous results*," is important, and will be hailed as "the ring of true metal." Yet the remedy suggested (beyond looking to the *disfranchisement of some white voters*) is a mere "running around Robin Hood's barn." Why not repeal the Reconstruction laws—allow the Southern States to alter their Constitutions, enforced upon them at the point of the bayonet, and reject the Fifteenth amendment?—These measures (if coupled with prudent alterations of our naturalization laws applicable to the Chinese and other Pagan immigrants) would effectually afford "a check against that control of the ballot-box *by ignorance and corruption*," which has been inaugurated by Radical rascality, and now bitterly complained of by their leading presses.

It is stated that there was a heavy frost at Mount Airy, Wythe county, Virginia, on Wendesday night last.

THE ECLIPSE.—No sight of more sublimity or grandeur could possibly have been imagined than the eclipse presented yesterday. Business was for the time suspended and every inhabitant, large and small, gazed with silent awe upon this wonderful phenomenon, one of the grandest on record. The very breath seemed suspended during the total phase, and the magnificent sight was witnessed with feelings impossible to describe. Admiration, awe, wonder, curiosity and delight were all singularly blended; and the scene was well calculated to awaken such feelings.

At a few minutes past 5 o'clock the eclipse commenced. Those who watched its progress through smoked glasses could see the body of the moon gradually shutting out the bright circle of the sun and casting its shadow upon the earth. In about 30 minutes the sun was half-eclipsed, and at a few minutes past 6 o'clock the eclipse was total. In the mean time the earth grew dark, and as the light of day became obscured by this premature darkness, the atmosphere grew cool and a chilly feeling swept over us. The themometer fell 4 degrees, and the wonderful change was everywhere apparent, and even the chickens began to prepare for sleep and actually went to roost. The darkness was that of early night, but not quite so great as actual night lighted by the moon. It seemed a premature and unnatural darkness and one that could be felt.

The total eclipse lasted for the space of three minutes. The sight was one then for the naked eye. The body of the moon fully obscured the sun, and around its edge was a crimson circle from which mellow rays shot forth. Upon the lower edge of the moon appeared a considerable spot or gap, through which a deadened light was seen. In other parts of this planet and within the circle were to be seen two or three small spots through which the light penetrated as through a veil. Several stars made their appearance brightin the heavens and the firmament denoted night. While the gaze of all humanity was thus fixed the sun began to emerge from the eclipse. The first flash of his bright and golden rays appeared suddenly, and he seemed rapidly to emerge from the shadow. The dazzling effect was not immediate, but that portion of the sun's surface first seen appeared like liquid fire, and rays shot forth beautiful and in the heighth of splendor. Seen with the naked eye this liquid fire, as it were, seemed in commotion, and it was an optical delusion with some for an instant that the two heavenly bodies had come in contact and one was consuming the other. And the sight was grandly sublime and the wonders of the works of God were fully manifested to our awe stricken gaze.

The passage of the sun from eclipse seemed quite rapid and soon interest was lost. The earth resumed its wonted appearance, the air again warmed, the pulse of nature was renewed and the cheerful light of day reappeared. Scientific men all over the line of country in which the eclipse was visible have made extensive observations, and will publish them for the benefit of the world. The appearance of the moon was no doubt accurately photographed for preservation. In witnessing this sight our age and generation has been extremely fortunate.

Daily Journal 8th.

Virginia Politics.

Who elected WALKER Governor of Virginia becomes an interesting question in view of the claim of a Republican victory by certain Radical papers in the South. Whatever North Carolina Radicals may think of Wells' defeat, the home papers are not so well satisfied. Here is what the Loudoun *Republican*, a Radical paper, says in regard to this Virginia Republican victory:

"We believe that Walker's majority would have been at least twelve thousand had every one of his Republican supporters voted for Governor Wells."

When was the Slave Set Free.

At the time the emancipation proclaimed was issued, our forces were in possession of Plymouth, North Carolina. The slaves from the neighboring country came in, anxious to place themselves under the protection of the United States troops. Soon, however, the rebels regained possession of Plymouth, and those of the negroes who did not leave with the federal soldiers went back to their old masters. A very strange question now arises. The citizens of that country want to know when the negroes of North Carolina were made free. If, they argue, they were free from the time the proclamation was issued, then they want the government to pay them for keeping the freedmen, or force them to work out their board; if they were not freed till the surrender of Lee, then a sale in the interim is valid, and the amount may be collected; but no claim for services rendered by the negro can be enforced. The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce states that it is learned the matter has been referred to the Superior Court of North Carolina, and the court dodges the issue, Judge E. W. Jones, of that court, being now at the national capital to have a talk about it.—Baltimore *Sun.*

The Supreme Court has settled this question so far as North Carolina is concerned. In the case of Harrell *vs.* Watson, decided during the recent term of the Court, it was held that emancipation was effected by the action of the State Convention of 1865, and the subsequent ratification by the people of the ordinance emancipating the slaves. This decision should be a safe precedent for a Judge of an inferior Court. Can Judge Jones be courting the favor and endorsement of Congress and the Administration in a different decision.

Fatal Tooth Drawing.

A little girl, eight years old, the daughter of a butcher in Pittsburg, Pa., on Thursday died from lock-jaw, the result, as it is alleged, of an operation which was performed at a dentists's shop. The little girl had an aching tooth, and by the advice of her parents she went to the dentist's office to get it extracted. It is claimed that the operation was performed in such a rough manner that the patient grew ill after it, and that lock jaw set in, from the effects of which she died.

The Texas Floods—An appeal for Aid.

The Galveston Chamber of Commerce, in conjunction with other citizens of the State of Texas, have organized a central executive committee, to take measures to secure relief for the sufferers by the late floods in Colorado Valley. Hundreds of persons have lost their entire property by this disaster, and many of them are almost without shelter, and they appeal to their fellow-citizens of Texas and of the country at large, to come to their rescue.

A live toad was found in a solid lump of coal in Indianapolis, one day last week.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Cuban Affairs and the Administration—New Issue of Greenbacks—Counterfeits—Virginia Politics—Mississippi Matters—Conspiracy in Tennessee—The Grand Army of the Republic, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 4, 1869.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald states in a recent dispatch to that paper, that the insurrection in Cuba furnished a long subject for Cabinet discussion, and it was decided to accord belligerent rights very speedily to Cuba. The Herald's correspondent has been grievously misinformed. Cuba and its affairs have not furnished a theme for discussion for over a month, and I can inform you, upon the very best of authority, the administration has no idea of according belligerent rights to the insurgents.—Secretary Fish argues in this wise: The population of the Island is over sixteen hundred thousand, black and white, not including the Spanish residents. The insurrection has full control only over a very small portion of the Island, and the entire population of the districts where the rebellion exists is only a little over four hundred thousand, white and black—hence only a fourth of the inhabitants of the Island desire a separation from Spain;—hence, again, the insurgent movement has not reached any such importance as to justify a recognition of belligerents rights by the United States. Now, Secretary Fish (whose views I have correctly, though succinctly expressed above) is very much in error. It does not require any superior penetration to acquire a much more correct idea about the condition of affairs in Cuba than he *expresses;* for of course I do not insult his intelligence so far as to suppose he really *believes* what he expresses. There are about eighteen hundred thousand inhabitants in the island. Of these, some seven hundred thousand are in the "Eastern Department," where the "rebels" are entirely triumphant. In seven districts of the "Western Department," containing over three hundred thousand inhabitants, the "rebels" have complete possession.—There are then only about six hundred thousand people whose sympathies are to be accounted for, and some three hundred thousand of them are in Havana, completely "under the thumb" of the Spaniards. It is very fair to assert that at least one-half of the remaindor are in sympathy with the patriots. So, taking out Havana, where we know the rebel element largely predominates, we have here proven that eleven hundred and fifty thousand out of thirteen hundred thousand of the inhabitants are anxions for a separation from Spain; and four fifths of them, through their representatives, are proving their anxiety by fighting in the open field for that separation. Secretary Fish knows these facts I have stated. They are patent to everybody who reads the papers, and hence his reasoning against recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans is simply a silly sophistry. He does not expect to be believed, but Boutwell does not want the island to be severed from Spain, and some excuse is better than none, when men are doing a mean thing. The subject of according belligerent rights to the Cubans, and in fact all matters connected with the Island, have been for some weeks studiously kept from Cabinet discussion. It was said the subject was discussed at the last special meeting, and I myself was imposed upon for awhile, but subsequent investigations have proved my former impressions incorrect. I would recommend newspaper correspondents in the future to take a little more pains "to post" themselves on matters of political import.

In consequence of the spurious issues of the ten dollar greenbacks, or legal tender notes, Secretary Boutwell has concluded to have a new issue of all denominations of greenbacks, from the one dollar to one thousand dollar note. The work of engraving the plates for this work is fast progressing at the Treasury Department. The plates for the ones and twos are already finished, and the workmen are now engaged on those from five to one thousand dollar notes. No living man's likeness will be placed on the notes. These will be the first greenbacks ever engraved or printed at the treasury. The entire work of engraving and printing the faces and seals will be performed in the treasury building, while the backs will be printed in New York.

There will be no regular Cabinet meetings held until about September 1st.

Superintendent Clapp of the Government Printing Office, appointed eight apprentices yesterday, two of them are negroes. Truly the white Radical shares with his black brethren.

There is quite a stir and a fluttering in the Radical ranks here, owing to the failure of Col. Jenkins, Chairman of the State Central Committee of (Well's) Radicals to bamboozle Mr. Gilmore, Chairman of the (Walker) Conservative State Central Committee. Before the election the Conservatives were everything that was wicked and vile. After the election they propose a union of the wings that a few days before were so widely different. The Conservatives "don't see" what advantage is to be gained by dividing the fruits of the victory with their late enemies. All the "carpet baggers" care for is the spoils, and now, failing to "get their hooks in," are calling the Conservatives copperheads, rebels, &c., without stint, as they did previous to the election, and show an alarming array of figures to prove that the election was carried by fraud. Notwithstanding the contemptuous tone of Gilmer's crushing reply, these fellows are yet begging and cringing, hoping to pick up a few crumbs. "They hope that negotiations towards effecting a reconciliation are not yet at an end." There is no "hope for them, poor tramps, Virginia casts them out." Their occupations gone, where will they go to now? Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas will also repudiate this last infernal invention of Yankee cunning and rapacity. "The "carpet-bagger," a short lived institution, though long enough for mischief. A few short years and he will be heard of no more.

A delegation of Democratic editors from Mississippi called upon Judge Lewis Dent yesterday, to tender him their support in case he should be the nominee of the Conservatives for Governor in that State. I. A. Signaigo, of the Grenada "Sentinel," John Calhoun, of the Canton "Mail," J. C. Brewitt, of the Yazoo "Banner," and J. W. Booth, of the Wiona "Democrat."

Advices from Nashville state that there is a conspiracy on foot to assemble a legislature of the Stokes party at Nashville, organize a State Government and call upon General Cooper, who is in the conspiracy, for assistance. Horace Maynard, with Boutwell's approval, has, it is said, originated the scheme. The militia are now disbanded, and Gen. Cooper will be backed by the Grand Army of the Republic.—The administration, it is thought, will protect Stokes until the meeting of Congress. I do not know what credence to give to the above but I am not surprised at it. Stokes is capable of just such action. Boutwell and his crew will halt at nothing to retain the power which they see is slowly but surely slipping from their grasp. The Grand Army of the Republic was organized for such a purpose, and so detested is it that even Horace Greeley is forced to cry out against them, foreseeing the dire evils to republican liberty. Horace says "that they are inimical to free institutions," and wants them demolished. When the apostle of Radicalism declaims against anything in his own party it must indeed be evil.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Tennessee Election—Radicalism in the South—The Senatorship and the Legislature—The Future of Politics—Mississippi and Texas—The Cabinet off Duty—The Eclipse, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 7th, 1869.

Dear Journal:—The election in Tennessee resulted in a more complete and crushing defeat to the Radicals than was at first anticipated. The people of East Tennessee would, it was thought, vote against any concession of rights to the men who fought in the Confederate army or sympathized with that cause. The late conflict in that part of the State had assumed more of the character of a relentless and bloody personal one than in any other section of the country, and the bitterness there engendered would last at least this generation. These prognostications have been disappointed. It was the aim of the Radical party to keep up this bitterness, so thereby they could preserve power the longer. That whole communities, when the irritating influences are removed, will continue to exercise the same vindictive feelings they entertained during the war, is an untenable supposition. We had, in South Carolina, during the Revolution, a bitterer personal conflict between Whigs and Tories, stimulated by other causes than hostilities growing out of "rebellion," than in the rest of the United Colonies. Upon the success of the patriots some of the less judicious of the triumphant Whigs sought to confiscate the property of the vanquished Tories. But even in that State the odious "confiscation laws" were indignantly rejected, and the reign of good feeling restored. So in East Tennessee, and we see by the result how uncongenial is Radicalistic New England ideas to the people of the South.

The most marked feature of this election, however, is the triumph of the Conservatives in the Legislature which insures the election to the United States Senate of Bailie Peyton, or some other good man, firm in the ancient faith, but wise and prudent enough not to risk the approaching triumph of the party by an injudicous and partisan course of action. Andrew Johnson, who has been spoken of in connection with that office, and whose vigorous intellect and stubborn obstinacy of purpose make him a doughty champion, is yet entirely too pugnacious and partisan for the purpose, I think the Democracy should instruct their public men to attain. That purpose, of course, is the final demolition of the Radical party now so brilliantly begun and so favorably progressing.—With the breach between Grant and Boutwell widening so rapidly, whose inevitable result in a short time will be the affiliation of Grant with those of his friends who will unite with the Democracy upon the platform for the extermination of Radicalism, it will not be long ere the latter party is thoroughly as dead as its old federal predecessor. And I would not hazard or delay such a devoutly to be wished for consummation by the exercise of anything which did not partake of the fullest wisdom.

Mississippi and Texas are the two Southern States to follow suit. The Democracy will assuredly win in them, upon a stronger pronounced Democratic party basis and by larger majorities than in Virginia and Tennessee. We shall soon see the benefits accruing to the country from this change of political dominancy.

Secretary Robeson and wet-nurse Porter will emulate the action of their predecessor, and take a trip the first of next week along the line of the Atlantic ports. They will be accompanied by Secretary Cox and General Sherman, and other distinguished officials. The Secretary of the Navy, being connected with marine affairs, should consider it a part of his duty to get used to sea-sickness, but the Interior is the place for Cox, and he will regret being seduced from his duties by that insinuating and practical joke maker Admiral Porter. It is, however, high time that the Generals of our army, with the President at their head, should cease spending so much of their official time at these various watering places for which the Atlantic coast is famous. It is a standing reflection to the moral, and economical members of the press and one not highly creditable to the dignity of the army, that its chief representatives should spend official hours for their private pleasure while ostensibly engaged upon public duty. But it is getting to be the custom of Americans, even at this busy epoch in their country's history, to make their country pay their expenses.

The eclipse to-day was a general subject of discussion, and all day long the smoke of "burning glasses" went up to heaven in anticipatory preparations for the grand event. It was indeed, even here in Washington, where the observation was not total, a solemn and awe inspiring sight, and scientific love and knowledge cannot wholly banish from the mind of civilized man somewhat of that gloom that such a scene inspires in the breast of his ignorant brother.

A land-slide at Stockport, Columbia county, New York, carried away, on Monday evening, the 2d instant, about three acres of land one hundred feet deep, at a point not far from the Empire House.—Much excitement among the townpeople was caused, some thinking an earthquake had visited the place.

Upwards of 10,000 Swedes, Danes and Norwegians met in convention in the royal park near Copenhagen, on the 4th of July, to promote the union of Denmark with Norway and Sweden.

The English papers and people complain because the Duke of Edinburg was repaid the value of the presents which he distributed in his colonial voyages to the amount of £3,374 14s. They want to know, also, whether he has made over to the nation the present he received in return for those which he gave and for which the Ministry has reimbursed him.

The Cabinet of St. Petersburg has decided on sending several engineers on a mission to Suez to report on the commercial advantages which will be afforded by the opening of the canal through the Isthmus.

Mrs. Hugh McCall, of New Orleans, died suddenly at St. Joseph's Infirmary, Louisville, Ky., from injuries received on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad last Wednesday.

Col. Fitzpatrick killed his wife in Edgefield, South Carolina, on a Monday and attended her funeral the succeeding Wednesday in the company and custody of a police officer.

The Recent Tragedy in Illinois.

A Deputy Sheriff Killed by a Desperado—The Murderer's Accomplice Brought to Pekin and Lynched by the Populace—He Makes a Desperate Resistance.

An account of the recent deeds of violence which have occurred at Circleville and Pekin, Ill., briefly referred to in these columns yesterday, occupy considerable space in the Chicago journals of Monday. From these we gather the main facts, which are:

For some time past there has existed at Circleville, Ill., near Pekin, a gang of desperadoes known as the Berry brothers, who, with their accomplices, have kept the country in a perpetual state of terror. One of the gang, William Berry, was arrested a year ago for murdering, in cold blood, a man by the name of Peppers, and was sent to the penitentiary, but had scarcely got inside of its walls before a pardon reached him, which set him at liberty. On Thursday noon, Ike Berry and a stranger were arrested without warrant and brought here on the charge of horse-stealing, but as no one appeared against them they were released on Friday morning, and started at noon for Circleville.

At 2 o'clock William Berry came to Circleville, where the party had by this time arrived, and told them to stand their ground, as, by G—, he had plenty of revolvers. During the day the desperadoes were parading the streets and threatening every man, woman and child they met.—Finally Squire Larrimore was prevailed upon to come to Pekin after authority and help to arrest them. He started back on Friday evening, with Jailer Hinman, Deputy Sheriff Pratt, a man by the name of Kessler and Constable Copes. After reaching Circleville they saw three men passing—one of them armed with a gun. Some one said, "There they go," and the officers started in pursuit, Pratt calling out to them, "Halt, boys; I want to see you." The three started to run, the officers following on a run. Pratt called again, saying, "Halt, or we will shoot." They still continued running, Pratt shooting in the air, when two of the parties stopped, the man with the gun still running. Pratt and Copes following in close pursuit and keeping up a fire.

The man dodged into the corner of the fence, and, as Pratt came up to within 20 feet of him, the man shot at them, wounding Pratt mortally and barely missing Copes, the shot going through Pratt's lung and heart, covering a space larger than the palm of the hand. Hinman, the jailer, was following a few feet behind, and soon came in range, when the desperado discharged the second barrel, wounding him in the head and shoulder, but not seriously. Pratt, being on the run at the time he was shot, staggered into the ditch and ran entirely past the villain who was shooting. Turning into the road and gasping for breath, he said to Copes, "I am shot," and in answer to the question, "Are you badly hurt?" said: "Yes, I am shot through the heart." By this time Deputy Marshal Kessler had arrived on the spot, caught Pratt in his arms and assisted him to walk back towards their carriage. He walked about fifty steps and then sank on the ground and never after spoke.

When the affair became known in Pekin, terrible excitement prevailed. Ed. Pratt, sheriff, brother of the deceased, and six others, started to Circleville, arriving at 12 o'clock, and brought back the remains of young Pratt.

Soon after daylight Wm. Berry came to Pekin and was arrested and placed in jail. A party of fifty, accompanied by officers, went to Circleville and arrested Josiah Coombs, Sam Berry, McFarland, a man known as Daily, and another man named Berry, and brought them to Pekin and placed them in jail. John Berry and Marshal Stone, immediately after this, started in pursuit of Ike Berry, who was supposed to have shot Pratt. They failed to find him, but found one of the gang, named Frank, and arrested him. Returning to Pekin about 3 o'clock a. m., they lodged him in jail.—During the day Pekin was the scene of intense excitement. Court street from one end to the other, was crowded. Many of these were from the neighborhood where the Berry's lived, and had been the object of their hatred; many of the friends of the man Peppers, murdered by Wm. Berry last year, and many of them friends of the murdered man Pratt.

Toward evening the crowd had swelled to hundreds. Mayor Edds, fearing an outbreak, provided an extra police to guard the jail; but when the time came for the men to act, they were as chaff before the wind. All night the excitement increased, and culminated about 3 o'clock, in the arrival of from fifty to one hundred desperate men, among them some of the best citizens in the county, who marched in military order into the court house yard, and to the jail, when they broke in the front door and demanded the keys.—Sheriff Pratt refused to give them up, when they immediately procured a blacksmith, and, in the course of an hour and a half, succeeded in battering down the doors.—With a lantern they went to where Berry was confined, who kicked out the lantern, and with a knife in his hand made for the door, but, getting frightened, jumped back. A man by the name of Browny grappled with him, and a desperate hand to hand fight ensued, until lights were brought. Berry succeeded in stabbing Browny seven times and wounded two others severely; one mortally, it is feared. Drawing back his hand to strike again, he broke his knife. Browny exclaimed, "There, you G—d d—d son of a b—h, we've got you now. Stand up like a man." Berry rose to his feet, and was shot at five times, one ball striking him over the left eye, going entirely through his head; another ball going through his arm and grazing his side.

The infuriated mob then dragged the wretch to the nearest tree, placed a rope around his neck and swung him up. He was not cut down till this morning, when an inquest was commenced, but adjourned to Monday.

Officers are in pursuit of Ike Berry the one who shot Pratt. If he is brought to Pekin the place will be once more under mob law. At present things are quiet.—Great credit is due to Sheriff Pratt, brother of the deceased, who did all in his power to save the prisoner, but to no avail. Berry's body was delivered to his wife, who took it to Circleville. The last one arrested, named Frank, was brought to jail in time to see Berry hung, and was so intimidated by the sight that he begged, pleaded and shook like a dog, and, to save himself, turned State's evidence.

The Hop Crops in the Northwest.

The Detroit Press says that from hop growers and persons well qualified to express an opinion, it has obtained information that three quarters of the acreage devoted to the production of the article last year have been turned to other purposes or abandoned in Michigan and in Wisconsin, but in New York the yield is so fair and so free from the usual contingencies of growth that the general market can scarcely be much affected by the deficiency in the quarter named. In the largest hop district in Wisconsin the most extensive yards embraced less than eighteen acres, and the average was within five each.

J. T. Rafla, a private banker in Penn Yan, N. Y., failed a few days ago, in consequence of speculations in Wall street, and depositors lose eighty thousand dollars by him. His liabilities are one hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars.